The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME LXVI. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1884. NEW SERIES, NO. 5,497.

CINCINNATI

Is the great Industrial center of the West, employing a capital of over $75,000,000 in manufacturing alone. In 5,335 factories there are engaged 86,293 hands, producing an annual aggregate of over $200,000,000 in manufactured goods.

The following are among the most reliable and extensive Manufacturing and Mercantile establishments in Cincinnati:

[ESTABLISHED 1849.]
ARCHITECTURAL
And ARTISTIC IRON WORKS, J. P. WALTON & CO., Culvert and Harrison Sts., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1877.]
ARCHITECTURAL
IRON ROOFING and Siding and Corrugated Iron of all kinks, the Largest Manufacturers in the United States, PORTER IRON ROOFING CO., 101, 103 and 105 West Front St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1848.]
ARCHITECTURAL
GALVANIZED Iron Cornices, WindowCaps, Sky Lights and Tin and Slate Roofing. WITT & BROWN, 144 West Third St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1843.]
ARIBA ROASTED COFFEE.
Has no equal. E. J. WILSON & CO., Importers of Coffees, Indigo and Spices, 48 W. Second St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1858.]
BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS and IMPORTERS, ROBERT CLARKE & CO., 61, 63 and 65 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Catalogues of all departments (some twenty in number) mailed on application.

[ESTABLISHED 1846.]
BRASS GOODS, Etc.
Machinists, Steam and Gas Fitters, Boiler-Makers, Engineers' and Plumbers' Tools and Supplies; also Wrought Iron Pipe and Boiler Tubes, Malleable and Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings, Brass and Composition Castings. WM. KIRKUP & SON, S. e. cor. Pearl and Ludlow Sts., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1827.]
CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Landaus, Landaulets, Broughams, Rockaways, Victorias and Phaetons in great variety. The GEO. C. MILLER SONS' Carriage Co., 19, 21 and 23 West Seventh St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1817.]
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,
201 Vine Street.
ESTIMATES AND SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION

[ESTABLISHED 1865.]
CINCINNATI STAMPING CO.
Manufacturers of Plain, Stamped and Japanned Tin, Zinc and Sheet Iron Ware. Jobbers and Importers of Metals, Southeast Cor. Pearl and Lawrence Streets, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1857.]
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS,
The Planters' Oil Machinery Co., 134 West Second Street, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1837.]
DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE. GEO. W. McALPIN & CO., 101, 103 and 105 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI.

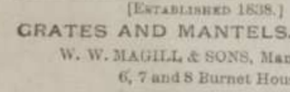
[ESTABLISHED 1849.]
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, Etc.
KNOST BROS. & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Fancy and Sporting Goods, Toys, Base Ball, Croquet and Lawn Tennis Supplies. ☞Sole Agents for Neely's Patent "Adjustable Muncie" Roller Skate. Jobbers and Rinks supplied at manufacturers' prices. 137 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1845.]
FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
An unrivaled record. Not an instance on record where one of Hall's Safe and Lock Co.'s Burglar-proof or Fire and Burglar-proof Safes has been forced open and robbed of a dollar by burglars. "We offer a reward of $1,000 for proof to the contrary."—[The Hall Safe and Lock Co., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]
FURNITURE.
The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co. have the largest furniture factory in the world, and ship to all quarters of the civilized globe. Send 50 cts. in stamps for their mammoth and richly illustrated catalogue representing nearly 8,000 articles of furniture. Prices the lowest. Salesrooms 107, 109, 111, 113 West Fourth st., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1856.]
GAS FIXTURES and LAMP GOODS.
Artistic and Special Designs for Gas or Oil Fixtures furnished when desired. McHENRY & CO., 8 East Fourth & 160 and 162 Main St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1842.]
GOLD PENS.



JOHN HOLLAND, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Patent Pencils, Stylegraphic and Fountain Pens, 19 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI. Price Lists mailed free.

[ESTABLISHED 1838.]
GRATES AND MANTELS.
W. W. MAGILL & SONS, Manufacturers, 6, 7 and 8 Burnet House Block, Third St., west of Vine, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1844.]
GROCERIES.
Wholesale, Importing and Jobbing. WM. GLENN & SONS, 68, 70 and 72 Vine Street, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1867.]
HATS, FURS and CLOAKS.
"Headquarters of Fashion." A. E. BURKHARDT & CO., 113 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

[ESTABLISHED 1854.]
RANGES.
Wrought Iron Portable Ranges for Hotel and Family use, and all kinds of Hotel Implements for culinary purposes. JOHN VAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS, No. 10 East Fourth Street............CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1861.]
SHIRTS.
Shirts made to order and ready made (our own make). Send for circular containing cuts showing styles of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Also formula for self-measurement. A. J. CLARK, Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1843.]
STARCH.
The Matchless Brand "Nickel Gloss" Laundry Starch. The new idea, in package parcels, that paralyzes competition. ANDREW ERKENBRECHER, Manufacturer, 12 and 14 West Second St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1819.]
STOVES.
The "Champion Monitor" Cooking Stoves and the "Clifton" and "Windsor" Heating Stoves. WM. RESOR & CO., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1864.]
WATCH CASES.
More than 500,000 Gold and Silver Watch Cases, all stamped "DUEBER," are now in the pockets of the people, and all having one in their possession can rest assured that they have the very best made. DUEBER WATCH CASE MANUFACTURING CO., NEWPORT, KY., OPPOSITE CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1873.]
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
Complete outfits of Machinery for Planing Mills, Carpenters, Furniture and Chair Factories and all Wood-workers, also for Car Railroad Shops, also Band Saw Mills for cutting Fine Lumber. Address the Manufacturers, CORDESMAN & EGAN CO., Front, near Central Ave., CINCINNATI.

CLOTHING.

ODD BARGAINS

—IN THE—

GREAT CLARIN'-UP TIME.

1211 Four-ply Linen Collars 4 cents each.
1211 Four-ply Linen Collars 4 cents each.
1211 Four-ply Linen Collars 4 cents each.
1211 Four-ply Linen Collars 4 cents each.
1211 Four-ply Linen Collars 4 cents each.
SIZES 11½ TO 18½.
SIZES 11½ TO 18½.
SIZES 11½ TO 18½.

DRESS SHIRTS, Former price $2, $1 50, $1 25,
SLIGHTLY Reduced to
SOILED, 75 CENTS.
Wamsutta Cotton, 1800, 2000 and 2200 linen bosoms.

H. A. WITHERSPOON,
OAK HALL, Fourth and Jefferson.

COAL.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,
Miners and Shippers of
Screened Pittsburgh Coal!

Pittsburgh Lump, 14c...........$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c............ 3 00
Screened for family use.
Sugar Loaf, Lehigh, Anthracite, at $9 00 per ton
MAIN OFFICE: No. 250 Third St.,
Between Main and Market.
Special Rates to Dealers and Large Consumers.
Telephone connections. de22 dtf

BYRNE & SPEED
Miners and Shippers of Coal
SCREENED FROM THE ELEVATOR.

Pittsburgh, 14c	$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c	3 00
Winifrede, 13c	3 25
Laurel, 12c	3 00
Kentucky, 10c	2 50
Kentucky Nut, 8c	2 00
Cannel Coal 18c	4 50
Crushed coke, per bushel	10c.
Large Coke per bushel	9c.
ANTHRACITE: Lehigh Valley, Cross Creek, Lackawanna, Wilkesbarre	$8 50 per ton.
Lehigh Anthracite	$9 00 per ton.

Telephone connection. Main office 415 W. Jeff. st.

WIRE.



WIRE.
GALVANIZED
FENCE
WIRE.
Prepare for Spring Floods and Put Up Wire Fences.
POST-HOLE DIGGERS, SPADES, Etc.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

COCOA.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure* Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.
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JOB PRINTING.

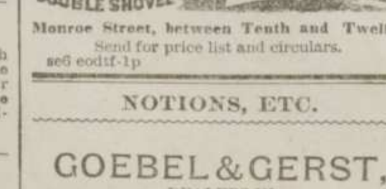
ADVERTISING CARDS!
The finest stock ever brought to Louisville.
Orders given now will receive best attention.
COURIER-JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Green Sts.
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HARDWARE.



PLANES, SAWS.
HARDWARE GENERALLY.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

PLOWS.



Monroe Street, between Tenth and Twelfth.
Send for price list and circulars.
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NOTIONS, ETC.

GOEBEL & GERST,
DEALERS IN
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND FANCY GOODS,
524 Main, between Fifth and Sixth Sts.,
ja1 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

AT ONCE
Mutual Union Improvement Co.
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.
Authorized Capital......$1,000,000.
Gen. DANIEL MACAULEY, President.
Award to Bondholders Feb. 15, '84,
$255,000 IN PREMIUMS.
Schedule of Premiums, Series A.
One Grand Premium.........$100,000
In dividends of $10,000 each.
One Grand Premium......... 50,000
In dividends of $5,000 each.
One Grand Premium......... 10,000
In dividends of $1,000 each.

100 Premiums of	$250 each		25,000
100	"	150 "	15,000
100	"	100 "	10,000
1000	"	20 "	20,000
1000	"	15 "	15,000
1000	"	10 "	10,000

3330 Premiums amounting to..$255,000
Sale of Series A Bonds closes Feb. 14, 1884.
Whole Bonds $5. Fifth $1. (Club Rates 22 for $100.) Send money by registered letter, postal note or order, bank draft or express. Bonds to be issued monthly. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Circulars. Address
MUTUAL UNION IMPROVEMENT CO.,
Temple Court Building, N. Y. City.
ja14 dMoWeFr&w2

STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
General Transatlantic Co.
BETWEEN New York and Havre. Pier of Company, 42 North River, foot of Morton street. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat. Special train leaving the company's dock at Havre direct for Paris on arrival of steamers. Baggage checked at New York through to Paris.
France, Perier d'Hauterive, Wed., Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
Labrador, Collier, Wed., Jan. 30, 2 P. M.
St. Simon, ——, Wed., February 6, noon.
Price of passage (including wines) to Havre, first cabin $100 and $80; second cabin $60; steerage $26, including wine, bedding and utensils. Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique, of Paris.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent,
6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway.
Or ADOLPH RASSINIER, 249 and 250 Fourth st., Agent, Louisville. WeFr&M

CUNARD LINE.
STEERAGE RATES from Queenstown to New York, $21. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, Franklin Bank, 215 Fifth st.
Drafts on Dublin, Cork and London for sale.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.
HAVING sold out the stock, good will and fixtures of my Oyster, Fish and Game Depot, Nos. 306, 308 and 310 Third st., to Messrs. A. BOOTH & SONS, the packers of the celebrated OVAL AND DIAMOND BRAND OYSTERS, so well and favorably known, I would most respectfully solicit for them a continuance of the very liberal patronage extended to me in past years, knowing that your interest will be looked after as well as heretofore. Very respectfully,
MRS. WM. SOWDERS.

HAVING purchased the Oyster, Fish and Game business of MRS. WM. SOWDERS, at Nos. 306, 308 and 310 Third st., in this city, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed on her in the past.
We shall keep on hand all kinds of Fish and Game in season, also the celebrated OVAL AND DIAMOND BRAND OYSTERS, which are of our own packing at Baltimore, Md., and guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any goods sold in this market. All orders intrusted to us will receive prompt attention. Yours truly,
A. BOOTH & SONS.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.
A MEETING of the stockholders of the Merchants' Insurance Company will be held at their office on Monday, January 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.
Ja13d8t

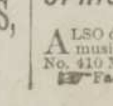
Notice.
OFFICE SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., OF KY., January 9, 1884.
THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and officers for the current year, will be held at the company's office on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. old and true time.
ja9 dtja24 L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

Notice.
THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the National Bank of Commerce, in the city of New York on Thursday, Feb. 14, 1884, at which meeting thirteen Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
ja9 dtf W. H. LEWIS, Sec'y.

CHOCOLATE.

MENIER'S
CHOCOLATES!
OFFICES: PARIS. LONDON. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE *United States.* 54 Wall Street, NEW YORK.
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PIANOS.

 PIANOS 

HINZEN & ROSEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS
ALSO dealers in Organs and all kinds of small musical instruments and 5-cent sheet music, No. 410 Market st., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
☞Factory Eighteenth and Grayson sts.

STILL ON THE RACK.

Will the Caucus to Nominate a United States Senator Go On Forever?

Nine More Ballots Taken and the Result No Man Can Prophesy.

Representative Jackson, of Louisville, Changes His Vote at His Constituents' Suggestion,

And the Last Ballot Reads as Follows: Williams, 54; Blackburn, 45; Sweeney, 22.

A BREAK-UP PREDICTED.

The following table gives the total vote from the opening of the caucus until its adjournment last night:

BALLOTS.	Blackburn.	Williams.	Sweeney.	Total.	Necessary to elect.
First	44	53	25	122	62
Second	44	54	24	122	62
Third	44	54	24	122	62
Fourth	45	53	24	122	62
Fifth	46	53	23	122	62
Sixth	45	54	23	122	62
Seventh	44	52	25	121	61
Eighth	44	52	25	121	61
Ninth	44	52	25	121	61
Tenth	44	52	25	121	61
Eleventh	44	54	23	121	61
Twelfth	44	54	23	121	61
Thirteenth	44	54	23	121	61
Fourteenth	44	54	23	121	61
Fifteenth	44	54	23	121	61
Sixteenth	44	54	23	121	61
Seventeenth	44	54	23	121	61
Eighteenth	43	55	23	121	61
Nineteenth	44	54	23	121	61
Twentieth	44	53	22	119	60
Twenty-first	44	53	22	119	60
Twenty-second	44	53	22	119	60
Twenty-third	44	53	24	121	61
Twenty-fourth	45	53	23	121	62
Twenty-fifth	45	53	23	121	62
Twenty-sixth	45	53	23	121	62
Twenty-seventh	45	52	23	120	61
Twenty-eighth	45	52	23	120	61
Twenty-ninth	45	52	23	120	61
Thirtieth	45	52	23	120	61
Thirty-first	46	53	22	121	61
Thirty-second	45	54	22	121	61

THE CAUCUS IN DETAIL.

JACKSON'S CHANGE OF VOTE AND SCOTT'S SPEECH THE FEATURES OF THE NIGHT.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—Long before the caucus met the air was full of rumors of changes that were to be made, and it was confidently expected that the dead-lock would be broken by some one's nomination. Indeed, one of the Williams leaders was heard to say that the fate of the old warrior would be decided. A delegation from Louisville, headed by Messrs. Reed and Whallen, which came up on the evening train, was watched with considerable anxiety by the Williams men, and there was much speculation as to the result of the Louisville instruction meetings on the Louisville delegation. All the leaders were in the House an hour before the caucus was called to order, consulting and comparing notes. The air seemed laden with rumors of changes and counter-changes. Everybody was anxious and watchful. The feeling spread to the galleries and in the lobbies, which were more crowded than ever before; there was not a vacant inch of space anywhere. There were an unusual number of ladies on the floor. At 7:35 Chairman Robbins called the caucus to order for the fourth time, and the Clerk called the roll. One hundred and nine members answered to their names. Before the balloting began, Mr. Stoll, of Louisville, sent up the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this caucus shall, before announcing the result of the ballot on which a nomination for United States Senator is made, on his own motion, read a recapitulation of the vote, and that, before announcing the result of any ballot or vote in this caucus, the Chairman shall ask the caucus whether any member thereof desires to change his vote, and shall give ample time for a response to his inquiry before announcing the result of the ballot.

The Chair decided the resolution out of order. He said there was nothing in it that he was not willing to grant and had granted on every occasion. The Chair intimated that the resolution might be construed into a reflection on himself, which Mr. Stoll promptly disowned.

The roll was then called. The Senate voted the same as usual. There was an idea that Senator Smith would change from Williams to Blackburn, but the meetings in Louisville did not seem to affect him. He voted as usual. When Mr. William Jackson's name was called he arose. In a moment the House was still. Not a whisper could be heard. Quietly and unostentatiously Mr. Jackson began to tell why he could not vote against the wishes of his people and voted for Blackburn. When he concluded there was a moment's silence and then a wild uproar. The shouting and stamping of feet and clapping of hands continued for several minutes.

MR. JACKSON'S SPEECH.

The following is Mr. Jackson's speech in full:

MR. CHAIRMAN—I arise to explain my vote. Two years ago I stood before my people in mass meeting assembled for the purpose of petitioning their representatives in the Common Council of the city of Louisville to obey their wishes, and there stated that the principle ennunctated by a Senator in Congress from my native State was that a representative should obey the wishes of his constituents or resign. From my boyhood I had believed in it. I hold in my hand a petition and resolution of the representative men of my district to vote for one that I am in no wise committed to, but knowing that I should follow principle rather than man, I therefore cast my vote, in obedience to the behests of my constituents, for the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn.

There was no further excitement till the name of Mike Scott, of Louisville, was called. He arose, and instantly there was another hush. The rumor ran round that he was going to change. The caucus listened attentively to what he had to say, and at the conclusion of his speech, as he struck his clenched fist on the desk in front of him and cried out that he voted for J. S. Williams, the crowd fairly went wild. Such a scene was probably never witnessed in the House before. Members jumped to their feet and yelled till they were black in the face. One Senator hugged the member next to him, shrieking like mad all the time. Handkerchiefs were thrown up, and one enthusiastic Williams man threw a newspaper clear across the house in his excitement. The yelling would lull and then be revived again. How they did shriek and stamp and howl! It was something worth seeing. Mr. Scott's remarks in full were:

MR. CHAIRMAN—I hold in my hand a copy of a paper of Louisville, in which I see that a great number of my constituents ask me to vote for Hon. C. S. Blackburn. I came untrammeled and unpledged to my constituents. Nothing was then said as to whom I should vote for or whom against. I have come, Mr. Chairman, and selected my man, and expressed my choice. Now, sir, after casting my vote 23 times for Gen. Williams they send to me a large petition at this late hour and demand that I shall turn my back upon him. I say, sir, no man loves his people more than I do, or will do for them more than I. I have represented my district two terms in the City Council, and now represent it in the General Assembly. I am an Irishman by birth, and, sir, I now ask if it is honorable for me to turn my back on Gen. Williams, when I have been in his camp, listened to his confidence and learned all of his secrets? I, sir, would be a traitor, and therefore cast my vote for Gen. Williams.

When the remarkable demonstration was over Mr. Rudy asked the Chair to see that order was preserved in the gallery. The Chair begged the members of all parties to preserve better order. Senator Hays thought this remark would have come in better taste from the Chair had it followed the Blackburn demonstration. This was an allusion to Mr. Robbins' partisanship for Blackburn, which that gentleman was prompt to resent. He ruled the Senator out of order, and said his insinuation was out of order. The balloting went quietly on, and with the exception of Jackson there were no changes. The vote stood: Williams, 53; Blackburn, 45; Sweeney, 23.

The second ballot was taken, but there were no changes. Then a third ballot was ordered and it was the same as the first. A fourth ballot was begun and still there were no changes.

Mr. Z. T. Williams, a Williams man, was not present to answer to his name. This cut Williams' vote down to 52. Then the dreary roll call was begun for the fifth time. The members were getting uneasy by this time and began moving in and out of the hall. There was not a single change, and when the old result had been announced, the Chairman ordered a sixth call, which was unmarked by a single interesting feature—not a vote changed. Then the seventh ballot was ordered. While the clerks were summing up the vote, Chairman Robbins read the following call for another

CAUCUS TO ELECT A LIBRARIAN:

A joint caucus of the Democratic members of the General Assembly of Kentucky is hereby called to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives on Friday, Jan. 18, 1884, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Librarian. This call is made in compliance with a written petition this day presented to me, signed by seven members of the Senate and eleven members of the House of Representatives, Jan. 17, 1884. BEN. S. ROBBINS.
Chairman of the Senate Caucus.

The seventh ballot resulted just the same as the long line of those that preceded it. On the eighth ballot, when the name of F. M. Clement was reached, that gentleman changed from Sweeney to Blackburn and aroused enthusiasm among the Blackburn men. The ballot was read by the Chair—Williams, 53; Blackburn, 46, and Sweeney, 22. The Blackburn men cheered as their gain was read.

On the ninth ballot Clement changed over to Williams, which caused much laughter and applause, as it became evident that Mr. Clement was only complimenting around. This left the result—Williams, 54; Blackburn, 45, and Sweeney, 22.

Mr. Owens then stated that it was perfectly apparent that the caucus would come to no conclusion; he therefore moved to adjourn. His reason for doing so was that he wished to attend the hop. A vote of yeas and nays was demanded. The Blackburn men and a portion of the Sweeney men voted to adjourn, and the Williams men, with a portion of the Sweeney men, voted to stay. The result was close, and several changes were made. The vote as announced was to adjourn, 62; not to adjourn, 59, and the caucus stood adjourned, to meet to-morrow night at 7:30 o'clock.

THE PREVAILING OPINION

here is that we are on the eve of a nomination. The feeling is universal that a change is imminent. The dead-lock can not remain a dead-lock much longer. You ask leaders on what they base their opinions, and they will tell you that it is in the air; that they have secret information, and then they whisper that this man or that man will change. The Williams men were never so confident. They claim that the last vote on an adjournment showed that the Sweeney vote is breaking. Whenever it does break they claim that Williams will be elected. The Blackburn men point to one more gain, and say that if the long-looked-for break comes it will certainly elect Blackburn. In the meantime the public must watch and wait. The only feature of to-night's balloting was the change of Jackson.

GENERAL NOTES.

IT is said that Gen. John Morgan Whallen has designs on Whitley county.

LIEUT. GOV. HINDMAN lent his distinguished presence to the scene.

THERE were a number of ladies on the floor of the House during the Senatorial fight.

GEN. BASIL DUKE, of Louisville, was among the interested and active spectators.

HON. ISAAC P. CALDWELL, of Louisville, father of Representative Caldwell, was on the floor of the caucus to-night.

SENATOR BOWLES has voted twenty-five consecutive ballots for Williams. He votes for him not only in caucus, but in joint ballot.

MIKE SCOTT was the hero of the caucus after he had made the explanation of his vote, judging from the loud and prolonged cheers he received.

MAYOR CHARLES D. JACOB was in the lobby this morning shaking hands with his many friends. Mr. Jacob is as popular here as he is in Louisville.

IT was truly a brotherly picture to see Representative Rudy and Senator Munday, of Daviess, standing in the middle of the floor with their arms wrapped around each other's necks whispering sweet secrets to one another.

THE Louisville boys were the heroes of the hour. Will Jackson's petition embraced 950 names, and all were friends. It was enough to make any man change. If the old home-guards make another trip to Louisville they will bring the whole town up with them.

WILL JACKSON and Mike Scott represented two sides of a question very well. It could not have been done better. The caucus understood these feelings, and while Jackson did not lose by his manly speech changing his vote, Scott made friends by sticking to the old General.

THE gallery was crowded, and fairly set forth a division of the color line in Frankfort. The whites occupied the left side from the Speaker's desk, and the color was shaded down to deepest charcoal on the right, the defined distinction appearing about the middle of the gallery.

COL. DICKIE TATE denies that he is a candidate for Librarian, but modestly hangs his head and blushes quite maidenly in acknowledging his intention to accept the office if the caucus should nominate him to-morrow. He evidently believes in the saying that "old age should go before beauty."

CHAIRMAN ROBBINS must have thought of his ministerial duties of former days when he said last night, in reference to the members desirous of changing their votes on the adjournment: "Gentlemen will speak out now if they have any reason why they should change their vote, or forever after hold their peace."

THE Home Guards, with their gallant chieftains, were marshaled in the caucus last night. When Gen. John Morgan Whallen and Gen. Reed called the roll the following soldiers answered to their names: Jas. Whallen, Chief Ed. Hughes, Chas. Kremer, Jr., Jas. Duffy, Dr. Cary Blackburn, Coon J. Webber, Jno. Mellet, Jas. Gardner, Arthur Cary and Charles [illegible]mer, of Louisville. The guard is in fine t[illegible]

State Library tf

MISS NANNET[illegible] DAISEY, of Louisville, candidate for Li[illegible]n; Prof. Stephens and daughter; Miss [illegible] Stanton, daughter of the poet laureate [illegible]ate and caucus Clerk, editor and cabine[illegible]er, and Mrs. John L. Sneed, Mrs. Jo[illegible] Rodman, of Frankfort, and Mrs. H[illegible]n, of Louisville, were among the ladies [illegible]nt.

IN looking o[illegible]e members of the caucus, an obser[illegible] impressed with the bald heads which [illegible] up here and there in the brilliant gas-lights like billiard-balls. As remarked by a lady visitor, when speaking of Charles Kincaid and his shining foretop, "These bald heads suggest heavenly spots, where there is neither parting nor dying."

THE following are the representatives of the press attending the caucus: J. Soule Smith ("Falcon"), Cincinnati *News Journal*; John H. Stuart, brother of Representative Thomas G. Stuart, and C. N. McGroarty; Col. Thomas Green, of Maysville, Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*; Dr. R. J. O'Mahoney, Lexington *Press*; Hon. Keene F. Pritchard, *Boyd County Democrat*; J. Hawthorne Hill, Louisville *Commercial*; Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, Pat MacDonald and Maj. Henry T. Stanton, Frankfort *Yeoman*, and the representatives of the COURIER-JOURNAL, who have been giving the gang instructions on how to make reports. J. E. ††

BOTH HOUSES.

THE ELECTION FOR PUBLIC PRINTER TO BE HELD NEXT TUESDAY.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—The first thing that was done in the House was a joint resolution fixing the date of the election of Public Printer at January 22, at 10:30 o'clock. The resolution was offered by Mr. E. F. Madden. The rules were suspended, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

The resolution in regard to the surplus in the Federal Treasury, which was made the special order for to-day at 10:30, was postponed till the 24th. There seems to be a general disinclination among the members to act on the subject.

The best part of the morning was taken up in passing little local bills, incorporating turnpikes and like measures.

Mr. Owens reported from the Committee on Judiciary a bill to give the people another chance to vote for a new constitution. The bill passed the Senate some days ago.

Mr. Julian said that he had voted for a bill similar to this before. He would vote against it now, because it seemed to him like forcing a measure down the throats of the people when they did not want it. They had refused to do this time and again.

Mr. Mulligan, of Lexington, followed in the best speech that has been made this session. It was not only well worded, but exceedingly well delivered. There were portions of it really eloquent, and every bit of it was sensible. Mr. Mulligan said:

I desire to say but a word on this subject, and at the outset, in order to relieve myself of any appearance of a pretension to a superior knowledge or a disposition to instruct any of those around me, and yet feeling that perhaps the practical working of the law now governing the vote on the question of a Constitutional Convention may not be fully understood, I trust the House will bear with me if I unentertainingly but briefly state a few facts and considerations pertinent, I trust, to the occasion. I can not avoid the observation that I am astonished to find that there is a single member opposed to the effort to secure a new constitution. The practical operation of the law in regard to the intricate machinery as now provided whereby the constitution may be altered or changed I confess I did not fully appreciate and understand until I was taught and learned by an examination and by the discussion of the question on this floor two years ago, although I was acquainted with it in a general way. It is clear to any one who will but casually read our present constitution that its framers were actuated by but one controlling motive, and that was to defeat for all time, as far as possible, all effort to amend or abolish it; they were animated by but one idea—the perpetuation of slavery. Faulty and open to criticism, as our constitution is, it is admirable in its ingenuity to perpetuate itself; with its framers all other questions were subordinate to the single end that, advance as civilization might, grow as humanity and morality would, flourish as progress should, still all these should never be allowed to shake the secure foundations of slavery. Well has this immutable law held its place, although the progress of time and a purer civilization has long since swept away the one enormity it was pretended to make perpetual. As the constitution now stands, it will at the best require seven years to replace it by a better one. The only question presented by this bill is, shall that effort now commence to be made? not shall it now be done. It involves three successive popular votes, years apart, and still this is not all. In its ingenuity it requires to be cast as against the proposition all the real or supposed votes in the State not cast for it — cast actually for it. The law as it lately stood fixed the basis of the vote on this subject the returns of the number of voters as returned by the County Assessors of the counties. This was manifestly unfair and unreasonable. If I remember correctly an Assessor is, under the statute, entitled to 15 cents for each name returned by him on his books of assessment. As a result, no man whose name ever once found a place on the Assessor's books was ever able to have it taken off. Time or death could not erase his name, and year after year it appeared again and again, although the inscription upon his tombstone had been erased by time and his monument had crumbled away so long as to be forgotten. As an illustration of this it was stated here on this floor by a distinguished gentleman of Louisville that, in the most hotly-contested election ever known in Louisville, an election so bitter and earnest that great fortunes were imperiled and spent, so hard fought that it was believed that between four and five thousand illegal votes were cast and repeated, that about 21,000 votes were cast in all, and yet the Assessor's books showed 48,000 votes. I am told at that time in Louisville, to remedy this, an act was passed at the last session whereby the County Judge was directed to appoint commissioners in each county, whose duty it was made to canvass soon after the August election the votes cast, and to add to the number actually cast against the constitution question the names of all persons known to be entitled to vote and not voting. This law was made known at so late a date and it was so disregarded in many counties, that no return was made in many instances under it, and as a result the old method of computation by the Assessor's books was resorted to, and the usual result followed that the proposition, by the united vote of the living and the dead, was again defeated.

I am not surprised that the gentleman who represents Frankfort should favor the continuation of the present constitution, which stands always like a stumbling-block in the path of progress and enterprise. I do not know his reasons, but from what I have said, it is manifest that this bill does not seek to force down the throats of the people a new constitution, and his figures are as unfair as can well be, for the people who did not vote are counted as voting upon his side. Here everything is subordinated to the one end of a retention of the capital. With a new constitution the capital would leave Frankfort forever. No, sir; we want, we need, a new constitution; we want a fundamental law not blotted and scarred and stained by the corruption of slavery; we want a free government, with a free constitution, in which no word appears that one man may be the owner of another; we want no reminder of the blight that once rested upon us. A good government is impossible under this constitution. Our every evil is traceable to it; our every effort at competition to reach the state of progress of our sister States of the North, which have left us in the distance; our every effort to compete with our Southern sisters, is blocked and thwarted by this constitution, which opens the floodgates of petty, local and personal legislation, and stands in the way of improvement, progress and civilization itself.

Mr. Julian got rather excited over the concluding remarks of Mr. Mulligan, and said that if the issue is to come at any time between Lexington and Frankfort, it had just as well come now as at any other time. [Applause.] If the greatest argument you can use for a constitutional convention is that it may move the capital to Lexington, let everybody understand it. He would inform the gentleman from Lexington that no matter when the convention was called, Lexington would never get the capital. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Julian went on in this vein for several minutes, when Mr. Kimball, of Fayette, arose quietly to a point of order. He said he thought the question under discussion was the constitution and not the removal of the capital. The House appreciated the point and applauded vigorously.

Mr. Julian said he was trying to explain to the gentleman from Lexington this very point, but the gentleman seemed determined to make it the issue. He then went on to discuss the question. When he had concluded, a message was received from the Senate, saying they were ready for another joint ballot on the Senatorial question. The Senate came in a few moments later and the balloting began. The same rules were observed about the distribution of the vote as hitherto. Williams and Blackburn men voted for Sweeney so that the Republicans could not get in their work. Senators Cox and Garnett paired off with Senators Bush and Walker. The vote stood: Williams, 47; Blackburn, 39; Sweeney, 28; Bennett, 13.

The Librarian's race is giving the members a great deal of trouble. It had been fixed for to-morrow, but the caucus can't take it up until the Senatorial contest is settled. Several attempts have been made to get out of the difficulty by getting the resolution from the Governor, but this failed. Mr. Adair tried to arrange matters by offering a resolution rescinding the former resolution. It was a joint resolution and ought to have laid over one day, but Mr. Owens attempted to have it passed immediately and failed. The House seemed to be determined on letting the matter rest as it was and adjourned without doing anything.

THE SENATE

was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Hindman at 11 o'clock A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. James M. Lewis, of the Baptist church, and the journals of yesterday read.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of sundry bills by that body, and a resolution in regard to the election of a Public Printer.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Public Printer, in response to the resolution of Mr. Bowles of yesterday.

The Speaker announced the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, viz., Messrs. Wilhite Carpenter, David Pool, Henry Dixon, E. R. Sparks, C. M. Vaughn.

Mr. Spurr asked the appointment of a committee to withdraw from the House of Representatives a resolution concurred in by the Senate fixing the 18th inst. as a day for the election of a Librarian. Committee appointed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that the said resolution was in the hands of the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Fogle, a committee was appointed, to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives, to withdraw said resolution from the hands of the Governor. Committee appointed.

A message was received from the Governor nominating certain persons as Notaries Public. Nominations advised and consented to.

The hour of 12 M. having arrived, messages were exchanged between the Senate and House of Representatives in relation to the execution of the joint order. The Senate proceeded in a body to the House for that purpose.

Upon the return of the Senate to its chamber, leave was granted to Mr. Robbins, from the Committee on General Statutes, to report a bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts incorporating West Liberty, in Morgan county.

The Committee on Rules asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution on rules. Committee discharged.

The same committee reported a resolution asking the adoption of the rules printed by the *Yeoman* Company in 1884.

Mr. Munday moved to amend by the adoption of rule No. 81, in relation to local legislation, heretofore in use by the Senate.

The further consideration of this motion was cut off by the adjournment of the Senate until 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, on a motion by Mr. Robbins.

The special committee appointed to try the contested election of J. O. Madden by Geo. Smith, have decided to report in favor of Madden. Mr. Madden is the sitting member. The testimony was exceedingly voluminous.

DISTRICT EXPRESSIONS.

THE CONSTITUENTS OF REPRESENTATIVE MIKE SCOTT EXPRESS THEMSELVES IN PUBLIC MEETING.

An impromptu meeting of citizens of the Tenth ward was held yesterday afternoon to take some action concerning the dead-lock in the Democratic caucus for United States Senator at Frankfort. The prime movers were Dr. Wiley Rogers, Dr. Ed. Palmer, Messrs. Booker Reed, Ben F. Mitchell and Ed. Tierney. There was no printed call circulated, but each of the above gentlemen invited his friends and acquaintances residing in the ward to the meeting, which was held at Falls City Hall, Twelfth and Market streets. At 1 o'clock the hall was pretty well filled, and Dr. Ed. Palmer called the meeting to order. After a short speech explaining the object of the meeting, he called on Dr. Wiley Rogers to act as permanent Chairman. Dr. Rogers accepted, and asked Mr. Ed. Tierney to act as Secretary. After some little skirmishing a vote was taken and it was decided that the sense of the meeting was in favor of J. C. S. Blackburn for Senator. Mr. Jack Mellet then offered the following:

WHEREAS, We, the citizens of the Sixth Legislative district of the city of Louisville, are of the opinion that the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn represents fully the sentiments of the Democratic party of Kentucky, and of this city, and we are convinced that the interests of the people may be safely intrusted to his care; and, whereas, we recognize the fact that his merit and public services entitle him to the promotion which he seeks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly request our Representative in the General Assembly, the Hon. Mike Scott, to use all honorable means to secure the election of Mr. Blackburn to the Senate of the United States and instruct him to vote for that gentleman.

This was adopted unanimously. A petition was then drawn up, embodying the above, and an opportunity given those present to sign it. After about 200 signatures were obtained the petition was sent to Frankfort to the Representative of the district.

REPRESENTATIVE JACKSON'S CONSTITUENTS.

The changing of Hon. W. L. Jackson, Representative from the Eleventh and Twelfth wards of this city, from Williams to Blackburn in the caucus last night created but little surprise among his friends, in view of the pressure that was brought to bear on him. Ever since the first night of the caucus delegations have waited on him from this city to induce him to change, but he refused to do so. Two days ago several well-known gentlemen went to Frankfort for this purpose, and upon Mr. Jackson's declining to do so, they returned home, and the result was the calling of a mass meeting of the voters of the district he represents. Maj. W. H. Thomas, Senn & Ackerman, Capt. Fable and a number of others were the leaders in the movement, and the meeting was called for yesterday at noon, in the hall at the corner of Seventeenth and Main streets. About 1,500 or 2,000 people responded to the summons. Mr. Coon Weber was unanimously elected Chairman, and made a few remarks in calling the meeting to order. The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Be it resolved, By the people of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards of the city of Louisville, in mass meeting assembled, that the following communication, expressive of the sense of this meeting, be at once transmitted to the Hon. Wm. L. Jackson, Jr., our Representative in the Legislature:

To THE HON. WM. L. JACKSON, JR.—Your Democratic constituents of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards of the city of Louisville, in mass meeting assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent to you that the election of the Hon. Joe C. S. Blackburn to be United States Senator from Kentucky would be in harmony with the wishes of a majority of the Democratic voters of said two wards, and would best subserve the business interests of your whole constituency, and you are hereby requested and urged to cast your vote for him in the pending Democratic caucus so long as his name may be before the same.

The next step was the circulation of the following petition:

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17, 1884.—*Hon. W. L. Jackson, Jr.*—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned citizens of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards of Louisville and of your Legislative district, would respectfully request of you that you give your vote and influence to the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn for United States Senator.

The paper was signed by quite a number of the citizens of the two wards and a copy of the proceedings was sent to Mr. Jackson on the afternoon train.

GEORGE ARGO, the Marysville, O., murderer, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

HARASSING HEWITT.

His Alleged Double Dealing in the O'Donnell Case Yet Held Up Before Him.

The Failure On His Part to Rise and Explain Being Interpreted Against Him.

After Much Ado the One-Million-Dollar Appropriation for the Mississippi Passes.

The Probable Appointment of Wm. A. Maury District Attorney Alarming the Republicans.

MINOR MATTERS OF MOMENT.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It is stated to-night that a movement will be made in the House to-morrow touching upon the recent alleged Hewitt-O'Donnell business. Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, is to be the mover. He is credited with being loaded with a resolution calling in minutiæ for all the correspondence between the Government and Great Britain's foreign office about O'Donnell, in order to develop thereby if Minister West sent any communication to his Government based upon his social conversation with Mr. Hewitt after the O'Donnell resolution had passed the House. Such a resolution would doubtless pass the House.

Desperate attempts have been in progress for several days past to create a sensation as to the conduct of Mr. Hewitt in connection with the O'Donnell resolution passed by the House of Representatives on his motion. Mr. Hewitt is represented as voluntarily calling on the British Minister and informing him that the resolution was a mere piece of buncombe and was meant for nothing, and it is alleged that, had he not done this, O'Donnell might at least have been granted a respite. It has been very plainly intimated to Mr. Hewitt that he owes it to himself and to his Irish constituency to rise in his place in the House and make an explanation, but up to to-day he has positively declined to do so.

The representative here of the Irish *World* sent a communication to that journal to-day denouncing Mr. Hewitt as a "liar and a coward to the Irish people and the Congress he has betrayed through his treachery and duplicity."

This and the pressure which is steadily bearing on him may yet constrain Mr. Hewitt to make a formal statement as to the facts of his interview with the British Minister and give exactly what he did say to him. It has been established that whether Mr. Hewitt's language justified such an inference or not, Mr. West did cable to his Government in effect that the resolution of the House of Representatives was of no significance; that his message reached the English Foreign Office twelve hours in advance of the time when the United States Minister, Mr. Lowell, called and presented the copy of the House resolution cabled to him by the Department of State.

It is extremely probable that even had the message of Mr. West not been received the English Government would have still declined to respite O'Donnell, and it is also extremely probable that Mr. West unintentionally, perhaps, misrepresented or exaggerated the purport of Mr. Hewitt's remarks, but even among those who are disposed to concede that Mr. Hewitt did not intend to play a double part, it is considered, under the circumstances, to have been a grave error for him to have discussed the subject with Mr. West in his private capacity, and no matter what he may say or do, he will find it very difficult to remove the suspicions which gather around his conduct. This is not the first time that Mr. Hewitt has gotten himself into hot water by lack of discretion, and it seems singular that he does not gain wisdom from experience.

IT GOES THROUGH.

THE BILL APPROPRIATING A MILLION DOLLARS TO THE MISSISSIPPI-RIVER IMPROVEMENT PASSES THE HOUSE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House to-day, for the first time since the million-dollar appropriation for the Mississippi river came up in that body, had a short session. The appropriation was finally passed by a vote of 215 to 62. There were a number of dilatory motions by Hiscock, of New York, and others which had to be voted on, but the result was assured from the first day. The appropriation would have gone through on the very first day that it came into the House had it not been for the fact that the majority of its friends were possessed with the idea that, to complete their records, they would have to make speeches in its favor. They did make their speeches, and were evidently very much exercised for fear the appropriation would not get through after they had delivered themselves. This fear was well founded, for in the speeches made in favor of the $1,000,000 lay its own weakness. The desire to talk is one of the fatal things which hinge around any measure that has many friends on the floor of either house. A better example could not be found in a year's journey than in this same million dollars for immediate use on Mississippi river works. Talking meant delay, and delays are dangerous.

Representative Kellogg's long experience in legislative affairs placed him in a position to do the bill great good, and while its overzealous and indiscreet friends were talking it nearly to death, Mr. Kellogg was seen quietly going through the Republican side of the House getting his Republican friends to withdraw their amendments and in several cases succeeded.

THE MEXICAN TREATY

HAS REACHED THE LIMIT OF ITS PAPER AND HAS BUT THE THREE DAYS' GRACE UPON WHICH TO PAY.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Mexican treaty has but three more days respite. If it is not ratified within those three days it will be numbered with the things that were hoped for but were not to be had. Why it should consume so much time is one of those things that no fellow can find out. There is nothing in it or about it that has not been discussed by the press of the country from time to time as ably and intelligently as ever dignified Senators can. Both sides of the question have been laid bare to the public through the press of the country so often that it would appear that the opponents know that, if a vote is had on it, it will be ratified, and therefore are talking against time with a view of killing it.

GIVE HIM THE EARTH.

TWO MISSOURI STATESMEN WHO DESIRE TO MONOPOLIZE TOO MANY OF DOORKEEPER WINTERSMITH'S APPOINTMENTS ARE PROPERLY SET BACK.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Doorkeeper Wintersmith got the best of a couple of distinguished statesmen all the way from "Old Pike" (Missouri). It seems that Col. Broadhead had got Mr. Nayler, a very efficient man, appointed to a place under the Doorkeeper. Congressman Clardy had no appointment. So yesterday Mr. Broadhead and Mr. Clardy together called on Wintersmith and asked him to appoint an Illinois man to a place. Now it was very evident that there was more or less buncombe in the request, but Jim listened to their pleas, and when they were through he replied about as follows:

"All right, gentlemen. I have accommodated one of you before by making an appointment. Now I see where I can accommodate both of you by satisfying both at one and the same time, and I will appoint this man and discharge Mr. Naylor."

"Oh, heavens!" exclaimed Broadhead, "that will never do; I will withdraw my request in this case and promise you never to ask you to appoint another man."

That ended the fight.

PROBABLY MAURY.

THE REPUBLICANS EXERCISED OVER A SUSPECTED INCLINATION IN THE PRESIDENT TO APPOINT WM. A. MAURY DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—There has been a good deal of a breeze blowing about the President's ears within the last two days. The Republicans have been notified of the fact that the President intended appointing Wm. A. Maury, of Virginia, to be District Attorney for the United States for the District of Columbia, in succession to Col. Geo. B. Corkhill.

Maury is a Democrat, as well as a relative of Arthur's by marriage. He is a very good man, and has made an excellent record as one of the Assistant Attorney Generals. Mahone and Riddleberger last night called on Arthur about it. They told him that Maury was a Democrat, and had always opposed them in Virginia.

The President replied that, from the best of his belief, Maury was a good man and well indorsed. He referred to the fact that Attorney General Brewster recommended his appointment to succeed Corkhill.

Maury will be appointed in all probability. There is a report to-night that he will decline the position, but the fact remains that he is an applicant, and so for the reason that his present position as one of the Assistant Attorneys General practically buries him from the public view. Another point that Republicans are making against him is, that he stumped Ohio for the Democratic party the last time.

SENATOR EDMUNDS

PLAYING THE HIDDEN HAND IN THE SPRINGER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Edmunds is taking a hand in the investigation of the Department of Justice. He is not taking an open hand, but his presence is felt there. He is steering the Republican minority of the committee by his advice and dictation. He is doing this through Mr. Stewart, a member of the committee. Stewart is from the same State as Edmunds, Vermont. He is a new member. He and Edmunds have long been friends and chums. They occupy the same house in this city. Edmunds has been tutoring Stewart. The closed doors of Springer's Committee were ordered upon the motion of Stewart. Stewart made that motion at the suggestion of Edmunds. In fact, the whole course of the Republican minority of Springer's committee can very safely be said to be under the direction of Edmunds. There is another point; Edmunds is opposed to paying salaries to United States Marshals and District Attorneys. He is a friend of the fee system. He is credited, and very justly, too, with being able to defeat in the Senate almost any proposed legislation that he may desire. For this reason the acute ones say that there is no chance whatever of a change in the system of paying Marshals and District Attorneys, no matter what may the action of the House on that subject.

TARIFF REDUCTION.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE WILL PRESENT A BILL FOR HORIZONTAL REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTIES.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Morrison, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day said to the COURIER-JOURNAL correspondent that there would be no tariff bill this session going through the whole list of foreign imports, as there was last session. The Ways and Means Committee would, he said, report a bill for a horizontal reduction of import duties, the exact percentage of which he could not predict. There would be considered in this horizontal reduction the merits of such articles as could not be justly treated by dealing with them on a general scale.

THE GREELY PARTY.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT URGING THE NECESSITY FOR ANOTHER EXPEDITION FOR THEIR RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President transmitted to Congress to-day a communication from the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy setting forth the necessity for another expedition to Smith's Sound for the relief of the Greely party and a special message recommending an immediate appropriation for the purpose. Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler, in their letter to the President, state that the Relief Board recommend the purchase and fitting out of two steam-whalers to leave New York May 1 and reach Upernavik about May 20. A smaller advance ship, which may take greater risks, is also suggested. In his message as transmitted the President says:

In the plans for the relief of this party, as arranged with Lieut. Greely, it was contemplated that an effort would be made to communicate with him and furnish him any needed assistance in 1882, and again in 1883. Subsequent legislation enacted required the expedition of 1883 to bring the party home. It was part of the arrangement, if communication could not be made with him before Sept. 1, 1883, he should abandon the station at Lady Franklin bay, not later than above mentioned, and proceed southward, and he would find a well-supplied relief station at the entrance of Smith's Sound, a point where it would not be difficult to reach him during a part of each year. The expeditions of 1882 and 1883 were sent, but neither of them was able to communicate with Greely, and the last one failed to accomplish any part of its object beyond leaving a very small quantity of stores in the neighborhood of the entrance to Smith's Sound. The situation of Lieut. Greely and his party, under these circumstances, is one of great peril, and in presenting the preliminary views of the board appointed by me, to take into consideration the expedition for their relief, I urgently recommend prompt action by Congress to enable the recommendations of the Secretary of War and Navy to be carried out without delay.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

THE MEASURE WHICH IS INTENDED TO AVENGE HIS EXCLUSION FROM FRANCE AND GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the question of adopting measures of retaliation against countries which prohibit the importation of American hog products, after discussing a number of the measures proposed, decided on the joint resolution of Representative Townshend, and agreed to report it favorably to the full committee. The resolution as slightly amended, after consultation with Mr. Townshend, is as follows:

WHEREAS, The Governments of the German Empire and Republic of France have seen fit to prohibit the importation of American hog products upon the assumption that they are deleterious to public health; and,

WHEREAS, The Government of the German Empire has declined the invitation of the President of the United States to send its own experts to this country for the purpose of examining the quality and manner of marketing our hog products.

Resolved, That the President of the United States is authorized, during the session or recess of Congress, to prohibit the importation of any imports upon which, by the advice of competent experts, he is satisfied are injurious to the public health from those countries upon the grounds on which they prohibit the importation of any American goods or products.

The resolution will probably be submitted to the full committee to-morrow, and Monday an effort will be made to have it considered in the House under a suspension of the rules.

DeLONG AND PARTY.

SECRETARY CHANDLER ISSUES ORDERS FOR THE APPROPRIATE RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF THE DECEASED AT NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Chandler has written a letter to Commodore Upshur, commanding the New York Navy-yard, in regard to the reception of the remains of Lieutenant Commander DeLong and the others of the ill-fated Jeannette, which are expected to reach New York about the 15th proximo. The Secretary says: "In order that suitable respect to the memory of the deceased be officially shown, I have to request that you take such steps proper for the appropriate reception of the remains on their arrival at New York, and their transportation from the steamer with an escort through the streets of that city to Brooklyn bridge and over the same to the station under your command, where you will cause the remains to be deposited until further instructed concerning their final disposition. In addition to the officers you may select, others will be ordered by the Department to report to you for the purpose of taking part in the reception. Such societies or organizations as desire to participate in the reception will be at liberty to do so, and you are authorized to make known the fact, on application to you for that purpose, that proper places in the procession under your direction may be assigned them. The Department will make suitable arrangements for the final interment of the deceased whose remains are not taken charge of by relatives or friends, and it is expected the naval cemetery at Annapolis will be selected for that purpose."

ANSWERED.

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE RESOLUTION REGARDING GOLD AND SILVER CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House to-day, in response to a resolution offered by Mr. Wood, a communication in relation to the issue of gold and silver certificates between December 1, 1878, and December 1, 1881, and during the years 1882 and 1883. Mr. Wood, who introduced the resolution, says he did so because there is a feeling among Western business men that the issue of gold and silver certificates has been limited in the interest of the national banks. Secretary Folger, in the communication, replies that the amount of gold certificates issued between December 1, 1878, and December 1, 1881, was $2,500; that the issue of such certificates was discontinued by the Department on a telegram, December 3, 1878, to the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York. The reasons for their non-issue are fully set forth in the published letters relating to specie resumption and the refunding of the national debt, contained in an executive document to the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress. He states he was not the head of the Department until November 14, 1881, and has no personal knowledge of the reasons of his predecessors for their action in the matter. The amount of gold certificates issued in the last six months of 1882 and the whole of 1883 is $107,060,000. These certificates were issued in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 12, 1882, which directed the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and issue certificates therefor. The reason of the issue of the limited sum named is that the law enjoins the Department to issue no more certificates than are covered by the deposit of gold coin or bullion. With respect to the discontinuance of the issue of silver certificates since 1881, the Secretary says the certificates have been issued in accordance with the act of February 28, 1878, to the full amount of standard silver dollars deposited therefor, such issue from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1883, amounting to $119,740,000. Both gold and silver certificates have been issued to the full extent required by the acts of July 12, 1882, and February 28, 1878.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION

DECIDES THAT THE LOWELL BANKRUPT BILL IS THE ONE CONGRESS SHOULD PASS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—At the session of the National Bankrupt Law Convention the special committee appointed to prepare a bill for submission to Congress reported in favor of the bill prepared in 1880 by Judge Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court, at the request of the Board of Trade of Boston, as revised by the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate last Congress. They reported 40 amendments to the bill, most of them merely verbal changes. This evening the Commission sat until a late hour discussing the bill and the amendments proposed. Most of the latter were agreed to. The convention finally decided to submit to Congress the Lowell Bill as amended. A resolution was also adopted directing each of the commercial boards represented at the convention to urge the bill adopted by the convention upon the attention of the Senators and Representatives of their respective districts. Adjourned.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

MR. WILSON'S BILL TO ESTABLISH A BOARD ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Wilson (Ia.) has introduced in the Senate a bill to establish a Board on Inter-State Commerce. It provides that a Board of Commissioners be appointed by the President as a Bureau of the Department of the Interior, the Commissioners to be five in number, appointed for terms of two, four, six, eight and ten years respectively, and the successor of each to hold office ten years. One such Commissioner to be experienced in law, one in civil engineering, one in the management of railways, one with the agricultural industry, and one with the manufacturing industry. The salary of each of the Commissioners is to be $7,000. The duties of the board are to be the consideration and investigation of all questions relating to commerce between the States or between the United States and foreign countries, especially in the matter of transportation, as far as necessary to establish a just system of regulations and the government of the same. It is to make a report to Congress not later than the 1st of December, together with the draft of a bill embodying a just and comprehensive code of regulations for transportation among the States which will embrace provisions fixing both the maximum and minimum rates and the preservation of free competition, with the limits so fixed for the prohibition of discriminations of every kind whatsoever, and for applying the same principles and charges to all persons and corporations alike for the preservation and enforcement of the rights of shippers to select the lines and parts of lines over which their shipments shall pass. Whenever, in the judgment of the board, it shall appear that any transportation company has violated the provisions of the law, it shall give the company notice in writing, and if, after the notice, the violation continues, it shall forthwith present the facts to the Attorney General, who shall institute proceedings against the company as authorized by law. The bill prohibits discrimination by transportation companies against any shipper, and provides a penalty of not less than $1,000 for each offense, to be recovered by action on the information of any party having knowledge of the facts, which action will be brought in the United States Court in any district in which the company may have an agent or place of business. One-half of the penalty recovered shall go to the party damaged by the alleged violation of the law.

THE COMMITTEES.

ACTION TAKEN BY THEM ON MATTERS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Sub-committee of the House Committee on Judiciary considered the bill introduced by Mr. Culberson (of Texas) to define the meaning of "infamous crimes" in order that there be uniformity of decision as to what offenses shall be prosecuted by information. The committee agreed to report a bill declaring all crimes punishable by imprisonment longer than one year infamous, and to be prosecuted alone by indictment.

The Committee on Pensions has directed that a favorable report be made on the bill granting a pension to all survivors of the Mexican war and wars with the Creeks and Seminoles or Black Hawk war.

Senator Slater (of Oregon) has been appointed a member of the Committee on Commerce in place of Mr. Farley, excused.

Senator Edmunds was present at a meeting of the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and gave his views upon the points involved in the consideration of the Postal Telegraph Bill. He entertained no doubt in regard to the constitutional right of the Government to build telegraph lines, but strongly opposed the purchase of existing lines. The committee authorized the chairman to fix an early day for persons representing the telegraph interests to be heard.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, in charge of the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation Bill, met to night to look over the bill of compensation. Mr. Holman says an examination will be made into the work of the various Government officers affected by the bill, and where an increase of help or compensation is necessary it will be granted. On the other hand, where the number of employes or compensation can be cut down, such action will be taken. Mr. Holman says with a majority of the offices the latter is the case.

NOMINATIONS.

A NUMBER OF PERSONS WHOM THE PRESIDENT WOULD SEE GET OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Richard Lambert, California, United States Consul at San Blas, Mexico.

Postmasters—John L. Smith, Thorntown, Ind.; W. F. Hunter, Elgin, Ill.; C. Carroll Nelson, Cassopolis, Mich.; James Blackmore, Leslie, Mich.; Farley Crow, Caro, Mich.; Wm. P. Forsythe, Jefferson, Wis.; Solomon N. Keeler, Medford, Wis.; George W. McNulty, Bellevue, Iowa; Samuel E. Hoge, California, Mo.; Adrian Reynolds, Howard, Kans; Sylvester R. Burch, Olathe, Kans.; Moses M. Beck, Holton, Kans.; Samuel F. Murphy, Emporia, Kans.; Howard F. Smith, Crested Butte, Cal.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

BILLY MAHONE—MR. SPRINGER'S COMMITTEE—THE SECRETARY OF STATE GIVES A DINNER PARTY—THE MEXICAN RECIPROCITY TREATY—THE BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF STEAM VESSELS—EX-SENATOR KELLOGG'S MEMORIAL.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Boss Billy Mahone will represent Virginia on the Republican Congressional Committee.

The Senate went into executive session after the morning hour, and discussed the Mexican treaty until 5:45, without coming to a vote. There was nothing of account during the morning hour, except Kellogg's memorial, which will be handled by the Associated Press.

The meeting of Mr. Springer's investigating committee to-day was practically a continuation of yesterday. The Marshals' offices in Georgia, South Carolina and Pennsylvania, together with their irregularities, were the subject of further investigation, developing in substance what was contained in last night's dispatches.

The chair laid before the Senate a paper from William P. Kellogg denying certain charges contained in the papers furnished the Senate by the Interior Department, relative to the transfer of the land grant to the Back-bone railroad to another, in which said papers make allusion to him as suggesting certain things. He denies in toto any and all allusions to him.

Among the applicants for charity yesterday afternoon was Annie Coats, 106 years old, and her son, James Coats, aged 73 years. "That is a sight we will never see again," said Capt. Vernon, "mother and son so old." They were furnished car tickets to ride home and assured that they would receive attention.

Sometime ago a Baltimore paper had an article on machine politics, and in the course of it used the expression, "Blaine, Davis & Mahone Machine Manufacturing Co." To-day a letter to this firm was received at the Dead Letter Office from Baltimore, the Postmaster there stating that there was no such firm in his city. The letter was registered and was dated Moscow, Russia. The dead-letter officials are also at a loss to whom they shall deliver it.

The Secretary of State entertained at dinner to-night the President and Mrs. McElroy, Mr. Edmunds and Mrs. Wadsworth, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Gen. Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, Secretary Chandler and Mrs. Chandler, Secretary Teller and Mrs. Teller, Postmaster General Gresham and Mrs. Gresham, Attorney General Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, Mr. Bancroft, Admiral Porter and Miss Pendleton.

The Senate spent four hours and a half to-day in executive session considering the Mexican treaty. The agreement was reached before adjournment that the debate cease at 4 o'clock to-morrow and the vote be taken immediately. The principal speeches to-day were by Senator Gibson, opposing the ratification on the ground of injustice to the sugar interests of his State, and Senator Miller, of New York, favoring the ratification. Senator Colquit made a short speech in favor of the ratification. The result of the vote to-morrow can not be predicted. Estimates of the strength of the opposition are current to-night, but untrustworthy. There are enough Senators who have not decided how they will vote to turn the scale either in favor or against the treaty.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels met again to-day, Gen. Dumont presiding. M. P. Edson and W. P. Fiero, of New York, submitted an improved steam-recording gauge for approval of the board. M. White, of North Adams, Mass., presented for approval a new nautical signal apparatus, and J. M. Gibson, of Chicago, submitted a request that the Orme safety valve, approved heretofore by the board, be placed on an equal footing with safety valves of the same capacity. Resolutions were offered to amend the rules that steam whistles, safety valves and all boilers and sets of boilers have attached to them at least one steam gauge which will correctly indicate a pressure equal to the hydrostatic pressure applied by local inspectors.

In his memorial to the Senate, ex-Senator Kellogg, referring to the charges made by J. J. Newell in his letter of May 12, that he (Kellogg) and other Senators had entered into an arrangement to secure the passage of an act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, says: "I pronounce every statement and allegation in the communication signed J. J. Newell, which in any manner imputes to me any improper or questionable act whatever in connection with the passage of the Texas Pacific act, a vile and malicious fabrication, utterly false in general and in detail, and I believe it to be equally false to every statement contained therein in any wise reflecting upon the character of the other gentlemen named."

Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom, of the House, expects to appoint Joseph Ensign, of Dayton, O., Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms to-morrow. A number of Democratic Representatives of Ohio urged the appointment of Isaac R. Hill, but Leedom was not inclined to give place to the latter. One reason, among others, is that the same Representatives now favor Hill who voted against him (Leedom) when elected.

The resolutions adopted at the American Public Health Association, at the recent session in Detroit, were submitted to the Senate to-day.

The value of exports of domestic breadstuffs for December, 1883, was $12,941,693, against $17,087,790 for the same time in 1882. For the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1883, $172,692,180, against $182,678,865 for the same period of 1882.

Secretary Chandler has reported to the Senate that there were 92 vessels on the naval register in November, 1883. Of these 20 were built prior to the rebellion, 31 during the war, and 41 since the close of hostilities. The original cost of the 92 vessels was $40,796,612; repairs, $41,200,822; total cost, $81,997,435. The repairs exceeded the original cost $404,209.

XLVIII. CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

A MEMORIAL FROM WM. PITT KELLOGG DENYING CERTAIN IMPUTATIONS AGAINST HIM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from Wm. Pitt Kellogg denying all the imputations against him contained in the recent documents transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior relating to the transfer of the land grant of the Texas Pacific to the Southern Pacific, and asking an investigation.

The following petitions were presented.

By Mr. DOLPH—From the Chamber of Commerce at Astoria, Oregon, praying for an appropriation of $500,000 for the improvement of the entrance to Columbia river.

By Messrs. BAYARD, FRYE, MILLER (N. Y.) and MORRILL, from various temperance organizations, for a commission on liquor traffic and a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BUTLER—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to restore to the rightful owners the contents of certain boxes deposited for safe-keeping in the Treasury vaults by the Secretary of War. The boxes, Mr. Butler said, contained miniatures, etc., of no value to anybody but the owner. He hoped the bill would be reported favorably. Referred.

By Mr. VAN WYCK—To secure reasonable rates of transportation for people over the railroads aided by the Government. Mr. Van Wyck said he desired to introduce the bill as a substitute for one of similar character introduced a few days ago. The first bill was limited in scope to the Union and Central Pacific. The present bill extends the regulating provisions to all railroads in the United States which have received Government lands. When the people gave enormous grants for the building of three railroad lines to the Pacific, it was on the supposition that there would be natural competition between these lines, but the wise purposes of the people and Congress have been defeated by the corporations, which are "partitioning," as they call it, or dividing up between them the great empire stretching across the continent.

By Mr. McPHERSON—For the issue of circulating notes to National Banking associations. (It provided that upon the deposit of a United States bond bearing interest in the manner required by law, any National Banking Association making the same will be entitled to receive from the Controller of currency circulating notes not exceeding the par value of the bond deposited, provided that at no time shall the total amount issued to such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in to its capital stock.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. GARLAND called up the bill making an appropriation of $65,000 for the compensation of the seizure by the United States Government in 1861, of the Spanish ferryboat Nuesta Senora de Regla. Passed.

After the Executive session the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TENDER OF A MARINE HOSPITAL FOR USE AS A SOLDIERS' HOME.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, tendering the United States Marine Hospital at Erie, Pa., as a Soldiers' Home. Referred.

Mr. MORSE (by request) introduced a bill repealing the duty on the extract of hemlock and other bark used in tanning. Referred.

Mr. BEACH offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for all reports and papers referring to the Star-route investigations made by Special Agents during 1881.

Mr. SKINNER (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. BEACH called attention to the fact that the objection came from the Republican side.

Mr. SKINNER said he did not object to the purpose of the resolution, but thought it should go to a committee. Referred to the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice.

Mr. SPRINGER, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, reported back the resolution calling on the Postmaster General for the correspondence concerning funds in star-routes. Adopted.

Mr. COX (N. Y.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House the correspondence relative to the condition of things in Mexico since the proposed railroad connection with the United States; also, in relation to the boundary between Mexico and Guatemala. Adopted.

Mr. ROBINSON (N. Y.), from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill pensioning the surviving grandchildren of Thomas Jefferson. Private calendar.

The regular order being demanded, the Speaker announced that it would be on the motion made yesterday by Mr. Hiscock to commit the Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi river to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, with instructions to report back, with an amendment, restricting the expenditure of the money to the Plum Point and Lake Providence reaches, except where it was necessary to protect works already begun. The motion was lost—yeas 117, nays 162.

Mr. WHITE (Ky.) moved to commit the bill, with instructions, to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, not to report back until the Secretary of War has furnished an itemized account of the expenditures of the improvement of the Mississippi river from July 1, 1879, to January 16, 1884. Lost.

The yeas and nays were called and the bill passed—yeas 215, nays 64.

The House bill of similar title and import was laid on the table.

The following were the negative vote on the passage of the bill:

Adams (Ill.),	Geddes,	Patton,
Anderson,	Harmer,	Perkins,
Atkinson,	Hiscock,	Peters,
Barr,	Howey,	Poland,
Bingham,	James,	Ranney,
Boutelle,	Johnson,	Ray (N. Y.),
Boren,	Kelley,	Reed,
Brewer (N. J.),	Lacey,	Rice,
Brewer (N. Y.),	Lawrence,	Robinson (Ohio),
Brown (Pa.),	Le Fevre,	Russell,
Brumm,	Long,	Skinner (N. Y.),
Campbell (Pa.),	Lovering,	Smith,
Chace,	McComas,	Steele,
Collins,	McKinley,	Storm,
Connelly,	Millard,	Taylor (Ohio),
Dingley,	Miller (Pa.),	Waite,
Eldredge,	Milliken,	Warner (Ohio),
Elliott,	Morey,	Weaver,
Ermentrout,	Morse,	White (Ky.),
Everhart,	Mutchler,	Whiting,
Fielder,	O'Neil (Pa.),	York—64.
	Parker,	

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the calendar. The first bill was that amending section 4,887 of the Revised Statutes, to be provided that when an article has been patented in a foreign country previously to obtaining a patent in the United States, the patent granted in this country shall not expire until seventeen years after the date of the issue of the foreign patent.

In speaking on the bill, Mr. ANDERSON said: Probably three fourths of the monopolies of the country were fortified behind the patent system of the United States, and he wished to have it understood that he was heartily in favor of giving American inventor such a period of time as will give him full and generous reward for his labor and genius. But, on the other hand, he was in favor of drawing the line between that and the ability given to crystallized monopolies. It was a question whether the patent system should not be looked after as well as the altitudinous tariff system. Some years ago a patent was taken out on instruments for transmitting telegraphic messages by the Morse system. His impression was, that investigation will show that the ability of the Western Union Telegraph Company to wear out its opponents had rested on the question of the patent on the Morse instruments.

Mr. RICE thought Mr. Anderson's speech a big explosion and little powder. Hereafter the Committee on Patents would be happy to discuss with the gentleman from Kansas the patent laws in connection with monopolies; now it is not necessary.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) offered an amendment providing that the act should not apply to any patent now in existence or application now pending, or have the effect of extending the time or duration of patents under the existing laws. Adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to commit the bill, with instructions to report back with a provisionary action against the innocent purchaser of a patented article manufactured in violation of the right of the patentee. The measure of damages shall not exceed the cost in open market of the article so manufactured. Agreed to—91 to 67.

The next bill on the calendar was one to enable the United States Courts, in case of the improper grant of letters patent, by reason of fraud or misrepresentation, to declare the patent void. On application of the Attorney General, passed.

The bill making all public roads and highways post-routes was passed. Adjourned.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Gov. Hale's Message to the Wyoming Territory Legislature Briefly Summarized.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 17.—The message of Gov. Hale was read this afternoon to the Legislative Assembly. After complimenting the people upon the prosperity which attended them in the past, and making predictions in the future greatness of the Territory, the Governor reviews the mineral and agricultural resources in glowing terms. The finances of the Territory are shown to be in a prosperous condition. Radical changes in the veterinary laws are urged in order to prevent the introduction of contageous diseases into this great cattle-raising section. The Yellowstone National Park question is dealt with briefly, urging the necessity for more stringent legislation to bring the extention of the county's judicial authority over the park by the county in which it is situated. The game laws receive more than passing notice, and more stringent measures are urged for its preservation. The question of female suffrage is ignored.

NO ELECTION YET.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 17.—The joint convention of the Legislature again adjourned without electing a United States Senator.

IOWA'S GOVERNOR INAUGURATED.

DESMOINES, Jan. 17.—Gov. Sherman was inaugurated and the new State capitol building dedicated to-day. Gov. Sherman delivered an inaugural address touching upon matters of Government and State policy, and Hon. John A. Kasson delivered the dedicatory oration.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

AUSTIN, Jan. 17.—In the State Senate to-day, on the second reading of the bill appropriating $15,000 to provide for Commissioners to represent Texas at the New Orleans World's Fair, Mr. Johnson, of Collin, declared that the Texas constitution prohibited the appropriation. The bill is really meant to bring immigrants to Texas, yet everybody is calling for soldiers to suppress those who have already come in. Mr. Jones said that the appropriation could be made from the officers' fees. Mr. Randolph read a clause of the constitution prohibiting the use of public money to induce immigration. He claimed that office fees were public money. On motion, the bill was postponed till Tuesday.

Arrested for Alleged Embezzlement.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WABASH, IND., Jan. 17.—Isaac Army, a well-to-do citizen of Rich Valley, this county, was this morning arrested on a charge of embezzlement preferred by B. F. Dow & Co., of Peru. A year or two ago he purchased a threshing-machine of the Dows, agreeing to pay for it with the money earned in its operation. He failed to remit, and Dows, thinking that he intended to skip without settling, had him arrested and jailed. The sum involved is about $1,000.

The Clover Club.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 17.—The second anniversary of the Clover Club was celebrated by a banquet this evening at Hotel Bellevue. A hundred covers were laid. Among the guests were Gen. Sherman, Senator Logan, Commissioner Loring, Adjt. Gen. Drum and ex-Attorney General MacVeagh.

THE TONQUIN TROUBLE.

An Interview With An Attache of the Chinese Legation at London on the Subject.

China, According to His Story, Determined Upon a War With the French.

The Dominion Parliament Opened With a Speech by Governor General Lansdowne.

The Egyptian Insurrectionists Winning Great Advantages—Preparations for Lasker's Funeral.

MINOR FOREIGN MATTERS

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A leading member of the Chinese legation at London has been interviewed, and stated that China had not declared war against France, although her memorandum to Premier Ferry, declaring that an assault on Sontay, Hung-hoa or Bacninh will be a casus belli, will be carried out to the letter. When Sontay was captured Marquis Tseng withdrew from France to England to await instructions from the Chinese Government. These instructions Tseng has since received, but the tenor could not be divulged. The attack upon Sontay was a violation of the friendly relations between the two countries, but Tseng would not therefore make a formal declaration of war against France. France attacked both Hue and Sontay without declaring war against China, and now threatens to attack Bacninh, where there were large bodies of Chinese troops, which will meet the French forces and protect Bacninh with all their power. The Chinese Minister to Spain recently visited England, but the report is not true that his object was to see Lowell, United States Minister, to obtain the mediation of the United States Government. Tseng, the attache continued, was visiting London upon business of the Chinese legation, but it was not unlikely that he would discuss with Granville, British Foreign Secretary, the present position of affairs between China and France. The attache most positively declared that China would never entertain a proposal for the evacuation of Bacninh as a basis for negotiations for the settlement of the foreign question.

It is said the English Charge d'Affaires at Pekin has induced the Chinese Cabinet to declare that China will be satisfied if the French abstain from invading Lang Son and Cao Binh. The Chinese forces at Bacninh have been ordered to withdraw twenty-five leagues northward. The mediation of America, after the capture of Bacninh, is considered certain.

THE DOMINION.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OPENS PARLIAMENT IN PERSON—WHAT HE SAID IN HIS SPEECH.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—The Governor General opened Parliament to-day in person. In his speech he said: I rejoice to learn that although the last harvest has been less productive than its predecessors, and although there are indications that the rapid expansion of our commerce will to some extent be followed by over-trading, the general condition of the Dominion is such as to justify me in congratulating you on its prosperity. The relations of the Dominion with British Columbia are pronounced of a most cordial character. Owing to the increase of population amendments to the Northwest Territories Act are deemed expedient. The progress making by the Indians is pronounced satisfactory and the more advanced Indian community has been encouraged to assume the responsibility of self-government.

A dispatch from Trenton, Ontario, says: The express train east, consisting of two engines, six Pullman and two passenger and mail cars, ran off the track at Trenton Station last night. All the cars were damaged, but no passengers were killed or seriously injured. The train contained a large number of members of Parliament going to Ottawa. The spreading of a switch caused the accident.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LOSS BY THE SILVER & CO. FIRE—THE PARK CLUB, LONDON, SUMMONED TO ANSWER FOR PERMITTING GAMING IN ITS ROOMS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Silver & Co. fire has been subdued. The fire broke out shortly after 5 o'clock, and the roof fell half an hour later. Despite the early hour, the fire was viewed by thousands. Vehicle traffic was diverted from the neighborhood. The fire caused a damage of £35,000.

A summons has been issued against the Park Club for permitting baccarat in its rooms for high stakes. The club has employed eminent counsel, and maintain that the prosecution is illegal. The affair causes a sensation in the principal London clubs, which will be affected by the decision in the case.

William Wolff, on trial for illegally possessing explosives, addressed the jury, maintaining that he was ignorant of the fact that there was powder in his house, and was the victim of Bondurand's revenge.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Conservative leader of the House of Commons, has issued the usual circular summoning his supporters to meet February 5 for important business.

The reformatory ship Clarence burned in the river Mersey. All on board were saved.

FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TO CONSIDER THE DEMANDS OF IDLE WORKINGMEN.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A committee of Deputies has decided to consider the petition of unemployed workingmen, demanding that the Chambers provide work for them. Owing to the violent language of the delegates of the workingmen yesterday their entrance to the lobby of the Chamber is prohibited.

Stien, the American banker, was married to M'lle Sophie Croziette, of the Comedie Francais, to-day.

GERMANY.

CONCLUSION OF A NEW GERMAN-COREAN TREATY.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The *North German Gazette* announces that new treaties between Germany and Corea were concluded November 26, 1883. They contain more favorable conditions than the treaty of 1882, and secure to Germany the same rights and privileges regarding commerce and navigation as enjoyed by China and Japan.

The funeral of Herr Lasker will be conducted on a grand scale. Numerous societies from all parts of Prussia have decided to send delegations to the funeral. A committee has been formed to establish a Lasker foundation at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

After an acrimonious and violent debate in the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, further consideration of the bill taxing incomes derived from personal property was referred to a select committee of 28 members.

EGYPT.

THE REBELS GAINING ADVANTAGES WHICH WILL BE HARD TO OVERCOME.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—The Governor General of Soudan reports that the insurgents have cut off the retreat of the garrisons in the province of Sennaar, and rendered the Nile impassable below Duem by sinking boats.

The relief of Sinkat is considerd hopeless. There are 27,000 rebels between Suakim and Sinkat.

FOREIGN NOTES.

DELEON, an American, has presented to the Porte a scheme for a ship railway connecting the Mediterranean with the Red sea.

THE nephew of Lieut. Col. Sudeikin, who was wounded by Nihilists who also assassinated his uncle, died yesterday without recovering consciousness.

THE police refused to allow Biggar, member of Parliament, to speak at the dinner given him by the Nationalists at Black Lion, Ireland, yesterday. The holding of the dinner was the public meeting proclaimed by the Government.

THE Spanish Chamber of Deputies adopted Sagasta's draft of an address in reply to the King's speech defeating the Cabinet, which has decided to resign unless the Cortes is dissolved.

THE murder of Col. Suderkin has exercised a terribly depressing effect among the higher Russian officials, and the Emperor summoned Count Tolstoi, Minister of the Interior, and violently reproached him for his lack of energy and incapacity. Tolstoi thereupon resigned.

NOT DOWN ON THE BILL.

The Jap Jugglers Do Two Acts Not Provided For on the Programmes and Not Pleasant to the Doers.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 17.—What might have been a serious accident happened to one of the performers of the Imperial Japanese troupe during their engagement at Black's Opera-house last night, in an act of shoulder-balancing by Mikado Mitsuta, in which he holds a pole with a platform on top, on which a youth named Rikitaro does a number of balancing and gymnastic feats. When Mikado took his stand in the orchestra the boy performed a number of feats, ending by standing on his head. All at once the pole began to sway and suddenly broke into splinters in the middle, ending by throwing the boy head-first on the stage. He was immediately picked up and cared for, and though badly bruised, will recover.

While Yamamoto was doing his act of walking on a strip of paper, later in the evening, the paper parted and gave him a bad fall.

A KENTUCKIAN SUICIDES.

William Kelly Shoots His Mistress Through the Body and Then Ends His Own Life.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Jan. 17.—This morning Tom Kelly, a well known sporting character, shot Rose Martin, his mistress, and committed suicide by blowing out his brains. They had been quarreling.

Kelly had retired, and Rose was sitting on the side of the bed smoking a cigarette. Kelly asked her to retire. She refused, when he threw his arm around her, placed a pistol to her breast and fired, the ball passing through her breast and arm. He then fired two shots into himself; one, in the breast, passed through and lodged in his arm, the other in his right temple, which lodged on the other side, causing instant death. The woman was not seriously injured.

Kelly is from Covington, Ky., where his people reside. He was about 30 years old, and popular. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. His body will be shipped to his former home.

SPOILING A FALSE STORY.

Denial of the Rumor that the Western Union Has Been Trying to Bulldoze the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A statement has been sent out by various Washington specials to the effect that by reason of the publication by the *Inter-Ocean*, of this city, of the speech of Senator Hill in advocacy of the Postal Telegraph Bill, the Western Union Co. had peremptorily cut off the *Inter-Ocean* from the use of certain leased wires in Washington and New York, the manager of the journal declares the story untrue in all its parts. He also furnishes the following statement:

OFFICE OF THE INTER-OCEAN—*To the Agents of the Associated Press:* I would be pleased to have you deny the foolish rumors, which I understand are in circulation, in regard to the relations of the *Inter-Ocean* and the Western Union Telegraph Company. They are without foundation. Our lease of the Western Union wires expired January 15, and the company not being willing to come to my terms for a new lease, I requested that they cut the wires out, which they did. It was simply a matter of business, and there has been at no time during the negotiation any ill-feeling on either side, nor is there now that I know of. WILLIAM PENN NIXON, General Manager.

FOR HIS GIFT.

The Asbury University is Named in Honor of W. C. DePauw—Celebrating the Event.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

GREENCASTLE, IND., Jan. 17.—The Board of Trustees of Asbury University met here yesterday, and to-day decided to change the name to DePauw University, in consideration of Hon. W. C. DePauw's present of the munificent gift of $250,000, and a future one that will probably reach $1,000,000. They elected Judge A. C. Downey, Dean of the Law Faculty; W. F. Yocum, Principal of the Preparatory School and Normal Instruction, appointed committees to locate and arrange for the erection of additional new buildings and adjourned.

This event was celebrated to-night by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells and a grand musical and elocutionary entertainment by our best musical talent and distinguished members of the faculty and trustees at McHenry Hall.

LABOR.

Great Destitution Among Iron Miners in Pennsylvania.

READING, PA., Jan. 17.—There is great destitution among the miners working in the ore-beds of Lower Mercungie, Lehigh county, and along the East Pennsylvania railroad. Their pay was recently reduced from 75c to 65c a day, and now the storekeepers refuse to give them the usual monthly credit, demanding cash. The contractors say the reduction was necessitated by the fall in the price of iron. Only a few mines are in operation, and as a result, hundreds of miners are idle.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—The striking coal-miners at Buena Vista persisted in parading again to-day. Officers have gone to the works to-night and will make wholesale arrests to-morrow. Trouble is anticipated. Twenty-five strikers, principally foreigners, resumed work to-day.

A Hair-breadth Escape.

DENVER, COL., Jan. 17.—Last night the residence of John McGuirk, a miner of Leadville, was blown up by giant powder. A lighted candle set fire to the curtains, and soon communicated to the woodshed, where the powder was stored. As soon as McGuirk discovered the fire he realized the immense danger, caught up his three little children and ran into the street. He had hardly reached a place of safety when the explosion occurred, literally blowing the house to atoms.

A Fatal Free Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—The *Times-Democrat's* Water Valley, Miss., special says: "Yesterday at Dallas, near here, a general row occurred at the store of Wm. Harmon, resulting in the killing of Evans Harmon, the fatal wounding of Wm. Harmon and Robert Larner and the serious wounding of several others. Bishop, who shot Wm. Harmon and instigated the row, was unhurt. It is thought he will be lynched if captured."

Powder Mills Blown Up.

SCRANTON, PA., Jan. 17.—The Summers Powder Company's mills, nine miles from Scranton, blew up, one mill at a time, late to-night, destroying nine of the ten mills. It is certain that one man, L. H. Emery, and probably many more, were killed. The company was organized a year ago. The loss is serious.

A Former Kentuckian's Crime.

DENVER, COL., Jan. 17.—The *Republican's* Las Vegas, N. M., special says this morning William Kelly, a well-known sporting character, formerly of Covington, Ky., during a quarrel shot his mistress, Rose Martinez, and then himself. The woman may recover. Kelly died.

THE store of D. P. Hill, at Glengardner, Pa., has been closed on a judgment. Hill gave his father for $2,800. Hill claims to have been shot yesterday by burglars, and his condition is critical.

AMONG THE BROKERS.

A Fire in Wall Street Makes Matters Lively, But Suspends Business for a Time.

Outside of That the Market Was Active and Excited, Rallying Toward the Close

From a Depression Because of Manager Fink's Notice Opening a Trunk-Line War of Rates.

The Provision Market at Chicago is On a Gliding Scale, and the Glide is All Down.

EVERYTHING IN SIGHT IS BEARISH.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The rush of fire-engines through Wall street about 1 o'clock to-day emptied the Stock Exchange and money-brokers' offices, and in a few minutes the vicinity of Broadway and Exchange Place was crowded with well-dressed men without overcoats, shivering in the light of a blaze from the Guaranty and Indemnity building, the property of the Astors. The fire broke out at about the time of deliveries of stocks, adding to the excitement. It started in the office of F. M. Lockwood & Co., in a basement facing the Exchange court. The firm members and clerks in their eagerness to escape dashed out, leaving the safe open, and the firm's securities were consumed, among them $20,000 in West Shore bonds and 100 shares of Union Pacific stock. A clerk of Lockwood's who ran back to save some of the securities failed and was almost suffocated.

Mr. M. Lichtenberg, a broker, happened to be in the basement of the building when the fire broke out, and tried to make his way out to Exchange court. He found it impossible to make headway in that direction and turned to go to Broadway. The draft was in his favor and he groped his way to a point beneath the grating on Broadway, only to discover that the grating was locked up. He was rescued by a fireman who pried the grating open.

Lockwood & Co. sent out notice at once asking indulgence of the Exchange until their books could be reached.

The building was full of brokers' offices, and it was a busy hour for their occupants in saving what they could of their effects and arranging with other firms to receive their stocks. All except Lockwood & Co. were housed or otherwise at work again before the board closed. The fire was soon under control, but in less than an hour it worked $150,000 damage.

The stock market was active and excited to-day, but, as was predicted in these dispatches last night, it rallied toward the close. Commissioner Fink's notice to freight shippers, which was published this morning as a newspaper advertisement, led to a decline at the opening of the market, as it was correctly supposed that the advertisement indicated immediate and bitter war of rates between trunk lines and the Lackawanna road: The advertisement gave notice that the Michigan Central, Grand Trunk, Lake Shore and Nickel-plate roads would not receive freight from the Lackawanna road on through bills of lading, and that after Monday night they would require prepayment of freight charges on all goods by that road. Prices dropped to the lowest notch yet reached at the opening of to-day's market. Good selling of Western Union, engineered by Mr. Gould, started a slight upward movement. There was a general drag, however, until about 2 o'clock, when 5,000 Lake Shores were bought. Then there was a rush for Western Union. The market advanced quickly, and shorts hurried to cover. The rally was due to the settlement of the trunk-line troubles, as above described.

The unanimous election of Robert Harris to the Presidency of the Northern Pacific gives general satisfaction on the street. He began the duties of his office at once.

WORSE, AND MORE OF IT.

LOWER AND LOWER DROP THE PRICES AT CHICAGO—THE BEARS HOLDING ALL THE TRUMPS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—It looked last night as if the grain gamblers had done settling and were beginning to buy, but last night's appearances proved deceptive this morning. There has been no time, since wheat was selling at $1 08 for May, when the market appeared more thoroughly demoralized or the traders more nearly panic-stricken than to-day. The May options twice dropped to 96½c. Cash wheat all day long was under 90c, and January, and even February, were under 90c most of the day. The operators who have been selling for a month redoubled apparently their selling to-day, having become, it would seem, only more vehement and radical bears because of the great recent decline. If there are those who have been converted from the bear to the bull side because of the extraordinary change in values, they are keeping very quiet, and timidly back their opinions.

The local crowd has become so overwhelmingly bearish that it is now deemed dangerous to one's credit to advocate an advance in wheat. A month ago if a trader had walked about this crowd to get puts on May wheat at $1, good for the year, he could have got the privileges for millions of bushels at a ridiculously small outlay. To-night one concern, Hester & Co., sold absolutely within a minute 700,000 bushels of May wheat at 97⅛, offering 500,000-bushel lots and selling the property as fast as the caller could get the names out of his mouth. Last night May wheat closed at 98⅛; to-night it is going on the curb at 97, having been down to 96½. May corn closed at 58⅜ last night; to-night it is selling at 57⅞, having been as low as 57 a number of times. This market got its first inspiration this morning from New York.

The produce markets there were reported pancky, and the stock market worse. There was scarcely a concern here, with a correspondent at New York, which did not receive a dispatch which read something like this:

"There will be a failure on the street to-day. Particulars later."

The writer saw a half dozen dispatches of this tenor. They discouraged the bulls and emboldened the bears. Everybody saw that stocks had opened weak, and that there had been in some properties sensational breaks. The New York quotations had been coming a half hour and wires from there were heavy with rumors before this market opened.

It needed no great courage for the bear party here to raid everything, and they did. Not even the provisions escaped. Pork, which had closed at $14 77½ last night, was pounded down to $14 40, and lard and ribs were forced down to 15 @20c. The fact that the visible supply of wheat had increased 500,000 bushels, and of corn 90,000 bushels, counted for nothing. Bull arguments were in bad repute. Traders dared not use them. There were buying orders, of course, but the fellows who bought gave their commission men their orders, and then went off somewhere. The down-hill movement was depressing, and on the black boards there were nothing but slumping and declining markets.

To-night wheat is 1⅛c lower than last night, corn 1⅜c lower, pork 17½c, lard 15c and ribs 5c lower.

The receipts of corn continue large. To-day there were 465 cars of corn, 215 of No. 2. These large receipts are caused, the grain receivers say, by the banks in the country crowding the country merchants, and these in turn the farmers.

Yesterday 149,000 bushels of corn were shipped, and nearly all of it went into Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and other contiguous States, which are bare of corn.

THE MATRIMONIAL GAME.

Charles A. Shores, Who Seems to Have it Down Fine, Has Just Closed His Third Investment, Clearing $5,000.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

ATLANTA, Jan. 17.—The story of the matrimonial experiences of Charles A. Shores, who eloped with an Atlanta widow and her five children, grows complicated. Last Sunday a lady registered at the Chattahoochee Hotel, West Point, Ga., under the name of Mrs. A. C. Shores. She was recognized as being Mrs. Davis. She says that when she left Atlanta with Shores they proceeded to Chattanooga, where a Baptist preacher married them. Thence they went to Memphis, Little Rock, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans. Here Mr. Shores, who had the widow's $5,000 in his possession, represented that he had urgent business in Galveston, and instructed her to proceed to West Point, Ga., where he would join her in a few days. Thus the infatuated woman has been abondaned within three weeks, her seducer having her entire estate. And now comes the remarkable discovery that the Mrs. Shores who was deserted in Atlanta had herself been deluded away from St. Louis through a bogus marriage. She was a school-teacher named Mary S. Craig, and Shores had a wife in a Morgan-street boarding-house. A marriage previous to this, performed three years ago, has been developed by the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Maggie Shores, of Bowling Green, Ky., who claims Shores as her husband. Shores claims to be a native of New York.

SENATOR PAYNE.

He Banquets His Friends and Defines His Position on Civil Service Reform and the Tariff.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—Senator-elect Henry B. Payne spent the day in calling on Gov. Hoadly and visiting the State Departments. He to-night, at the Neil House, tendered a banquet to the members of the Legislature and State officers, to which the invitations were limited, not much more than 200 being included. A reception was held in the earlier part of the evening, and many people called to extend their congratulations. Very few of those were present who managed Mr. Payne's contest for the Senatorship. The banquet was a rare spread and perfect in detail. Numerous speeches were made, but all eyes were on the distinguished visitor when he was called. In his preliminary remarks Senator Payne said that he considered his election a high compliment to the Democrats of Northern Ohio and their loyalty to the party.

In the course of his remarks on the Civil Service law, he said it was like trying to clean Augean stables with a tooth-brush; that the only remedy for a service which has been under the control of the Republicans for the past twenty years, and all the offices filled from the highest to the lowest by representatives of that party, was to elect a Democratic President. This would be the only complete and radical remedy. He favored a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of the Government, economically administered, and so adjusted as to encourage the productive industries at home and afford a just compensation to laborers without fostering monopolies. His thanks to the members of the General Assembly for the high honor were most hearty.

THE NUTT TRIAL.

Insanity Experts Unite in Declaring That He Was Mentally Irresponsible When He Killed Dukes.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—The usual large crowd was in attendance at the Nutt trial to-day. This morning a number of witnesses, principally relatives of the prisoner, were examined, who testified to his peculiarities ever since boyhood and his melancholy change after his father's death. James Wells, an uncle, stated that Capt. Nutt's full sister Mary and brother George were mentally unsound and placed in charge of a committee appointed by court. Two other brothers are deaf mutes. James was always dull.

James Junk was with the defendant four hours the day of the shooting, and remarked to his wife that James was unusually reserved and didn't appear to want to talk.

The afternoon session was taken up with the examination of experts concerning Nutt's mental condition. A hypothetical question covering the facts brought out in the evidence was read to each, and all agreed that if the facts were as stated, Nutt was insane when he killed Dukes. Drs. Pollock and Doley said Nutt was the victim of an uncontrolable impulse, which might exist in any person without being manifested before or after the act which led to its positive discovery was committed. This testimony was received with every evidence of favor by the spectators. Several jurors took copious notes.

Nutt's sister, Lizzie, was confined to her bed to-day from a severe attack of nervous prostration. She overestimated her strength in her desire to be near her brother. Grave fears have been aroused by her condition.

THE CANE-GROWERS.

Second Day's Session of the National Cane-growers' Association at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 17.—The Mississippi Valley Cane-growers' Association, or National Cane-growers' Association as it is now termed, met again this morning. The topic of "planting, fertilizing and cultivation" was taken up for discussion, after which a debate followed on the subject of seeds, hybridization, etc., which occupied the morning hours. After the debate a preamble and resolutions were adopted, protesting against further tampering with the reduction of the sugar tariff, deprecating any attempt to ratify a reciprocity treaty with any foreign country, recommending the abrogation of the present treaty with the Sandwich Islands, and calling upon Congress to protect their interests and relieve them from the apprehension of utter ruin. Recess.

The resolutions will be printed in a pamphlet and sent to all members of Congress.

At the afternoon session a letter was read from James Bishop, in charge of the sugar works at Rio Grande, N. J., regretting that he could not be present at the convention, and giving an account of the operations at Rio Grande, which, while the results were not equal to previous years, were by no means discouraging.

Prof. Webber, of the Champaign (Ill.) works, read a long paper detailing the operations there, and making various suggestions regarding the cultivation of cane. He said he had no doubt that Northern cane would grow as good sugar as any other sugar-producing plant if properly treated.

Prof. Wylie detailed the operations at Washington and gave much practical information to the convention. These and other papers were discussed to apparent great advantage to the delegates. An invitation was extended to other cane-growers' associations to join the National Association and be present at its conventions.

At the night session Prof. Wylie delivered another address, which was listened to attentively and elicited considerable discussion.

A Job For Judge Lynch.

DENVER, COL., Jan. 17.—The city is greatly excited over the brutal murder of little Mary Matthews by her foster parents, Mike Cuddike and wife, and the wife's brother, Jno. Carroll, living ten miles from Ouray. Little Mary was recently adopted from the Denver Catholic Orphan Asylum. She died suddenly Saturday morning, and was almost immediately buried by the Cuddikes. This fact, together with the knowledge that the girl was the victim of most cruel treatment, aroused the suspicions of the neighbors, and they notified the Coroner, who exhumed the body, when the evidence of her terrible death was revealed. Her skull was fractured, her limbs were cut in several places, one leg was broken and her feet and hands were frozen solid. The Cuddikes, while preparing to leave the country, were arrested and placed in jail. Talk of lynching is freely indulged in.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.
Latitude 38° 14' 58". | Longitude 85° 45' 52".

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

THE INDICATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, local rains, northeasterly winds, falling barometer, warmer.

For the Western Gulf States, rains, followed by clearing weather, northeasterly winds, becoming variable, generally lower barometer, warmer.

FOR TENNESSEE AND THE OHIO VALLEY, CLOUDY WEATHER, LOCAL RAINS SOUTH OF THE OHIO VALLEY, FAIR WEATHER NORTH, GENERALLY WARMER, LOWER BAROMETER, VARIABLE WINDS.

For the lower Lake region, generally fair warmer weather, southwesterly winds, in the eastern portions falling followed by rising barometer, in the western portion, stationary followed by a slight rise.

For the Upper Lake region, westerly winds, except in the northern portion, where they will shift to northerly, fair weather, slightly colder in the northern portion, rising followed by falling temperature in the southern portion and generally higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi valley, fair weather-winds shifting to northerly in the northern portion, southwesterly in the southern, colder in the north, slightly warmer in the south, falling barometer in the southern portion and a slight rise in the northern portion.

For the Missouri valley, fair weather, slightly colder in the northern portion, nearly stationary temperature, with southern, followed by falling winds, shifting to northerly, rising barometer, in the northern portion, rising, followed by falling barometer in the southern portion.

For the Pacific coast, generally fair weather, preceded in the extreme northern portion by light local rains.

Saturday, fair weather is indicated in the Lake region.

The Lower Ohio will rise slowly. The upper portion will remain nearly stationary. The Mississippi between Cairo and Vicksburg will rise; elsewhere it will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals are continued at Milwaukee, Grand Haven and Luddington.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

Official.] LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 17, 1884.

	6:25 A. M.	10:25 A. M.	2:25 P. M.	6:25 P. M.	10:25 P. M.
Barometer	30.464	30.435	30.338	30.314	30.253
Thermomet'r	22.0	30.2	38.0	37.0	34.5
Dew-point	15.0	22.1	26.0	[illegible]	27.9
Humidity	73	70	61	72	77
Wind	s.	s. w.	s. w.	s.	s.
Velocity	3	6	7	4	5
Weather	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Fair.	Clear.

Mean daily barometer........ 30.352
Mean daily thermometer........ 31.5
Mean daily dew-point........ 23.0
Mean daily humidity........ 70.3
Maximum thermometer........ 40.8
Minimum thermometer........ 20.0
Rainfall and melted snow........ 0.
Maximum velocity of wind, 10 miles per hour, from the southwest.

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS.
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17, 1884, 2:25 P. M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations (7 A. M., 3 P. M., 11 P. M., Washington time):

STATIONS.	Baromet'r.	Thermom.	Wind: Direc'n (from)	Wind: Vel'y per hr	Rainfall last 8 hrs	State of Weather.
E. Gulf States:						
New Orleans	30.26	49	E.	16	.....	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.36	43	N. E	Lt.	0.01	Cloudy.
W G'lf States:						
Ft. Smith	30.39	38				Cloudy.
Galveston	30.25	46	N. E	12	0.37	Lt. rain.
Indianola	30.24	45	N. E	21	0.02	Cloudy.
Little Rock	30.37	40	N. E	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
Shreveport	30.31	39	N.	Lt.	0.09	Lt. rain.
O. V'y & Tenn:						
Chattanooga	30.40	44	N.	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.35	37	S. W	8	.....	Clear.
Louisville	30.34	38	S. W	7	.....	Clear.
Memphis	30.41	40			.....	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.39	37	S.		.....	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	30.26	32	S. W	13	.....	Clear.
Up. Miss. V'y:						
Cairo	30.42	36	S. W	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.13	32	S. W	17	.....	Clear.
Dubuque	30.06	38	S.	9	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.21	37	S. W	14	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	29.97	41	S. W	10	.....	Clear.
St. Louis	30.33	42	S.	18	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	29.94	39	S. W	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Missouri V'y:						
Leavenw'th	30.24	41	N.	8	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.12	45	S. W	15	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.98	44	W.	9	.....	Clear.
Ex. Northwest:						
Bismarck	29.98	41	S. W	10	.....	Clear.
Middle Slope:						
Dodge City	30.24	40	S. W	18	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Elliott	30.31	35	S.	12	0.19	Lt. snow.
North Platte	30.16	30	W.	9	.....	Clear.
Lake Region:						
Chicago	30.09	35	S. W	16	.....	Clear.

COMPARATIVE DATA—CORRESPONDING DAYS OF DIFFERENT YEARS.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 17, 1884.

Jan. 17	Mean daily barometer	Thermometer: Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean rela've humidity	Prev. direc'n of wind	Rainfall (inches)	Character of day
1873	30.198	14.5	22.0	12.0	68.0	N. W	.....	Cloudy
1874	30.275	31.0	40.0	12.0	56.0	S. E	.....	Clear.
1875	30.395	20.5	28.0	11.0	62.0	N. E	.....	Fair.
1876	29.956	55.2	58.0	44.0	89.0	S.	0.12	Cloudy
1877	30.424	35.7	40.0	27.0	83.0	S. E.	.....	Cloudy
1878	30.108	43.2	51.0	34.0	53.7	S.	.....	Clear.
1879	30.005	38.0	42.0	26.0	83.3	S. E.	0.90	Cloudy
1880	29.931	53.7	56.0	50.0	76.0	S.	0.35	Fair.
1881	30.496	25.2	33.0	19.0	70.7	N. E	.....	Fair.
1882	30.338	24.0	29.0	19.0	74.7	N. E	0.02	Cloudy
1883	29.979	42.5	51.0	33.0	75.0	S. W	0.10	Cloudy
1884	30.352	31.5	40.8	20.1	70.3	S.	.....	Clear.

Stage of Water in Canal for Corresponding Days

1874...11 feet	3 inches	1880...10 feet	6 inches
1875...5 feet	4 inches	1881...frozen.	
1876...8 feet	11 inches	1882...25 feet	1 inch
1877...22 feet	2 inches	1883...7 feet	2 inches
1878...11 feet	3 inches	1884...9 feet	7 inches
1879...13 feet	0 inches		

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.
[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—River 5 feet 10 inches and falling slowly. The weather is clear and pleasant. It thawed in the sun to-day, but will freeze to-night. Both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers are putting out new-made ice. The towboat Joe Gould arrived, flying light, from Point Pleasant, where she left her tow.

An effort will be made at the meeting next Monday to defeat Commodore Kountz for re-election as President of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny street railway lines.

Capt. Barney Earle, Clerk of the Montana, is expected to arrive here this week from St. Louis, on a visit to his family and friends.

THE RIVER AT GREENSBORO.

GREENSBORO, Jan. 17.—River 14 feet and stationary. Weather clear.

THE RIVER AT BROWNSVILLE.

BROWNSVILLE, Jan. 17.—River 8 feet 4 inches and falling. Weather clear; thermometer 26° at 7 P. M.

THE RIVER AT HINTON.

HINTON, Jan. 17.—New river 3 feet and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

THE RIVER AT MORGANTOWN.

MORGANTOWN, O., Jan. 17.—Monongahela river closed. Weather clear; thermometer 32°.

THE RIVER AT HUNTINGTON.

HUNTINGTON, Jan. 17.—Weather clear and cold. River 17½ feet; falling and full of ice. No boats.

AT CHARLESTON.
[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Kanawha 6 feet 8 inches and falling. Light ice floating. Clear and cool. Thawed some during the afternoon. The D. W. Woodward passed up with ten empties.

AT IRONTON.

IRONTON, Jan. 17.—River 20 feet 9 inches and about stationary and full of ice. Clear and cool. No boats.

AT POINT PLEASANT.

POINT PLEASANT, Jan. 17.—River 15 feet, and falling; ice in the Ohio still heavy. The weather moderated to-day. The Lane arrived at Gallipolis, and left for the mines at 2 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17, Noon.—River 5 feet 10 inches and falling. Clear and moderating.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17, Night.—River 5 feet 8 inches and falling. Clear and cold.

WHEELING, Jan. 17, Noon.—River 9 feet 9 inches and falling slowly. Weather clear and cold.

WHEELING, Jan. 17, Night.—River 9 feet 9 inches and stationary. Weather clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17, Noon.—River 23 feet 7 inches and rising. Weather clear.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17, Night.—River 23 feet 10 inches and rising slowly. Weather clear; thermometer 29°. Ice still running.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 17, Noon.—River rose 1 foot in the last 12 hours. Thermometer 21°; barometer 29½; wind west. Arrived—Golden Rule, 11 A. M.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 17, Night.—River rose 1 foot six inches in 24 hours. Thermometer 16° to 20°; barometer 29½; heavy running ice. Departed—Golden Rule, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Nesbit, Tennessee river.

CAIRO, Jan. 17, Noon.—No arrivals or departures. Cloudy and cold.

CAIRO, Jan. 17, Night.—No arrivals or departures. River 23 feet 10 inches and rising. Cloudy; thermometer 30°.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17, Noon.—River falling. Arrived—Kate Adams, Arkansas City. Departed—Alice Brown, South. Cloudy.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17, Night.—River fallen 10 inches. Arrived—Port Eads, New Orleans; Mississippi, Cairo. Departed—Kate Adams, Arkansas City, 6 P. M.; Paris C. Brown, Cincinnati, 9 P. M.; Belle of Shreveport, New Orleans, 10 P. M. Cloudy.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 17, Night.—Arrived—Will S. Hays, 4 P. M., Memphis. The steamer Little Anne was sold to-day to Capt. J. Poitevent, of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17, Night.—Arrived—Guiding Star, Cincinnati; Chas. P. Chouteau, Memphis.

LOCAL RIVER REPORT.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Name.	*From.*	*To*
Ben Wood & tow	Pittsburgh	————
Vint. Shinkle	Cincinnati	————

BOATS DUE.

Gray Eagle	Henderson	————
Ariadne	Uniontown	Cincinnati.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

THE river was on a stand yesterday all day, and last evening there was 9½ feet water in the canal and 7 feet 4 inches in the chute on the falls. The weather moderated some yesterday, and the sun shone brightly. Ice continued to run as thick as usual, but it is thought it will not be so heavy to-day. The situation is somewhat changed in regard to the movements of boats. The Ben Wood and tow arrived from Pittsburgh; the Nellie Walton and tow was due down last evening, and the Ariadne and Gray Eagle up. The Boaz and Golden Rule are due up to-day. The Vint. Shinkle arrived from Cincinnati last night. The Morgan was at the elevator in the canal loading last evening. The Tom Sherlock will be here this morning. The Houston is behind her, and will lay up here. The Fred Wilson is at Portland. The locks are open, but the canal is full of ice. The ferryboats make occasional trips. For latest river news from above see our special dispatches.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

THE Tom Sherlock, Capt. Patterson, will leave for New Orleans at 12 o'clock noon. Mr. McIntyre is clerk. The Sherlock is one of the largest and finest boats in the O line, and her officers are gentlemen. Remember she goes at 12 M.

THE nobby Vint. Shinkle, Capt. Deem, arrived from Cincinnati last night, and will leave for Memphis direct at 9 o'clock this morning. The Vint is a good, safe boat, and her officers clever and polite. Get ready early, and be on board in time. Hays is her agent.

A CORRECTION.

STEAMER COAL CITY, Jan. 17.—*River Editor:* Please contradict the report in Tuesday's issue to the effect that the steamer Coal City burst her boilers at the Pumpkin Patch, and oblige R. E. BALLARD, Engineer.

OUR LOG.

THE winter is still "open." Old Ike says "it's time ter shet it up."

THE Ariadne keeps "a-goin' an' a-comin'," Underwriters or no Underwriters.

THE President of the Board of Trade is *Green*, and the Superintendent is W-*right*. No bouquets.

THE Memphis and Cincinnati packets will soon be in line again, and leave here every Thursday and Sunday.

PILOT ANDY FERGUSON, who went down on the Rush and barges, returned home from Columbus yesterday.

JOE AND CHAS. PURCELL are pilots on the Tom Sherlock, and Jim Carroll and Hack Kelso pilots on the Vint Shinkle.

CAPT. JIM RAFFERTY stays aboard the big Joe B. Williams at West Louisville, and puts in his time writing poetry and playing a jewsharp.

A BARREL of Cincinnati whisky poured into the canal would thaw the ice in 30 minutes, and set the water to boiling inside of an hour. Try it.

CAPT. HARRY C. SOMMERS died of inflammation of the brain, the other day, in San Antonio, Texas. His last words were: "Has Dumont finished the boat?"

THE "jobbers" at Washington must be asleep. Why don't they go for "an appropriation" to lay pipe in the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Cairo, and heat the river by steam in winter-time.

BOB HOLDEN, pilot on the Jos. Walton, has gone into winter quarters on the boat at West Louisville. He says he'll be up next summer and see the boys. Bob can stand ice, but he has *snow* use for snow.

PARTIES sending us telegraph messages from abroad need expect no answers, if we have to pay money out of our pocket for the "fun" of delivering them, especially when it is business to them and "wind" for us.

OUR special river dispatches are giving renewed universal satisfaction to ice-bound and all other steamboat men here. The latest and most reliable news can be found in our river specials every morning hereafter.

IF we slip and fall many more times this winter we will be compelled to wear a horse-collar as a protection against being "drove up" and hump-backed for life. We always manage it so as to sit down when we slip up. Life's full of ups and downs with us such slippery times as these.

"HELLO, Jim, is yer ketchen' ice?" "No! I'se ketchin' cold." "You is. Well, de cold'll ha'tter lay down an' let you fall ober it, 'kaze you too lazy ter ketch anything." "Dat 'counts fo' yo' nebber habin' nuffin," and they went in opposite directions.

A LITTLE deaf and dumb boy died of small-pox in O'Neal's alley night before last. There are several cases in that alley, and something should be done to check it. If we have a Board of Health, where are they—what are they doing? The small-pox seems to be running around loose all over the city.

A WARM wave struck us yesterday, and, old Prob. says, we'll have some more just like it. If Old Prob. don't lie about it, we may expect a change in marine affairs, which will prove beneficial to boatmen. We've got about enough winter weather and "ice water" in the Ohio to last for a year or two. Now let us have some mild weather and a good river for a change.

THE "Col. Sellers" is a No. 1 little sternwheel boat, 103 feet long, 21 feet wide over all, 2½ feet hold, only draws 14 inches, has one boiler, two engines, 6x24-inch cylinders, carry and stow 75 hogsheads tobacco, runs well, costs very little to run her, and can be bought cheap for cash. Call and see, or write to Will S. Hays. She's a little daisy, and ready for business.

DRIFTWOOD.

THE Ariadne was due up last evening.... The Wyoming went into Green river...."Jumbo" has gone South from Cairo. She don't like ice....The Silver Cloud has gone up Tennessee river from Evansville....The Scheneck passed Memphis coming up Wednesday....The O.-line boats are nearly all in this end of the "crick"....The Golden Crown will probably leave for New Orleans Sunday, and the Gaff for Memphis.... All boats in Kentucky river are in good shape.... The Grey Eagle passed Rockport coming up yesterday....The Boaz and Golden Rule keep a coming....No towboats will leave here for the present....Lots of heavy shore ice passed here yesterday—in fact, the heaviest ice of the season passed down....Among the first boats due up are the Cons Millar, Ariadne, Wyoming, Grey Eagle, Golden Rule and Boaz....The Fred Wilson still hugs the wharf at Portland....The Carrier will be a total loss. Her stern hog-chains have parted, letting her stern down. Everything has been taken off her that can be removed. The ice cut her badly until the river fell. She is now high and dry save at the stern....There is a heavy gorge reported 14 miles above Frankfort-on-the-Kentuck....The Ariadne got 6,300 sacks of corn in the bends below Evansville....The Percy Kelsey and Charlie Brown have arrived at Cincinnati with their tows. The Brown will go South as soon as the ice thins out....The Cons Millar is in Green river....The Nellie Walton and tow were due down last evening....At a meeting of the directors of the Champion Coal and Towboat Company at Cincinnati, John Cochnower was elected President, Capt. James D. Parker, Secretary, and Capt. James Williams, Superintendent....The Wyoming has gone into Green river to get out of the ice....The worst place for ice between Evansville and Cairo is Dutch Bend, a few miles below Evansville....The gorges are solid at St. Louis....The Iron Duke and tow left Memphis Wednesday for the Ohio....Walt, at Cairo, writes: "The Belle of Shreveport left after dark Tuesday night with about 1,100 tons. Freight came in beyond her most sanguine expectations, and she at last had to refuse it, as she has engagements below that will give her all of 1,800 tons on leaving Memphis. It is the nicest trip that any Ohio river boat has taken out this season"....He also says: "The Boaz, with 14 empty boats and barges, passed to the Ohio. Three of her crew were hurt by falling into the coalboats on the way up. Two of them, namely, John Butler and Jack Sheehan, went home from Columbus, Ky., and one of them, Thomas E. Hanlan, stopped off here for treatment, after receiving which he will go home by rail. He is pretty badly hurt. The two going ashore below here were discharged and demanded their fare to Pittsburgh, and, not getting it, refused to take their wages, claiming that they can make the boat pay their wages and fare at Pittsburgh. The Boaz has been out two months on the round trip"....The Ben Wood and tow arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday....The hull, machinery, tackle, apparel, etc., of the S. H. Parisot were sold at Vidalia the other day by the United States Marshal for Louisiana, to satisfy the claim of O'Neil & Co. After being appraised by Commodore Roberts at $1,500, it was bought in by Mr. Anthony Geot, of New Orleans, at $1,025.

SNAGS.

MR. JOSEPH WOLF gives the following description: "The name of the boat that carried a white light at the top of her middle flagstaff in 1836 was the Chief Justice Marshall, and the first boat with cutwater, but no figurehead or bowsprit, that I know of, was the Tuscarora. Her deck extended over her bow, even with the cutwater. She was finished at Portland, Ky., in the fall of 1833. She laid just above the Hibernia (John W. Russell, master), that had bowsprit, cutwater and figurehead, and on two planks on the side, above the cutwater, was inscribed, 'Erin Go Bragh.' She had seven single-flued boilers and a single engine in the middle, and a fly-wheel on each side, midway between them and the couplings. Her piston-rod ran through both of her cylinder-heads, with a stuffing-box on each. She had a large wooden frame, that extended around both sides of her cylinder, with a cast-iron slide at each corner, and when she was working out of gear she made a noise just like an ordinary sash saw-mill. What became of her I do not know. She made the season of 1834."

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

STEAMBOATS.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Co.

For Memphis and All Way Points.

VINT. SHINKLE........DEEM, Master.

Leaves on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M. Through rates to all points on Memphis and Little Rock railroad. For freight or passage apply to WILL S. HAYS, Agent.

SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
Leaves Every Thursday, Saturday and Monday
FOR NEW ORLEANS AND WAY POINTS.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
THOMAS SHERLOCK,
PATTERSON, Master,
Will leave as above on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 M.
The GOLDEN CROWN follows Monday, Jan. 21
For freight or passage apply to
B. C. LEVI, Agent.
WILL S. HAYS, Pass. and Ticket Agent.

WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER—With a cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000, in a well established manufacturing business. Address, giving reference, "Manufacturing Partner," this office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A house with from 4 to 6 rooms and about one to five acres of ground attached; must be convenient to street-cars. Address F. R., this office, stating place and rent wanted.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$800 and $5,000 at 6 per cent., on good city property; also several intermediate sums. E. R. SPURRIER, Real Estate and Loans, 430 W. Main st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—MONEY—$10 to $500 on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Payments to suit. Business strictly confidential. At 512 Green st., cor. Fifth, Room 19. de22d&Su30.

WANTED—Chronic catarrh and sore throat, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, cured by a mild and pleasant treatment at Dr LANCASTER'S Dispensary, 313 Fourth st., near Market. se8 dtf

WANTED—Persons desiring speedy and permanent cures of all private and special diseases, to call on Dr. RICE. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays: 2 to 4 P. M. See advertisement. au9 dtf

WANTS—HELP.

WANTED—A housekeeper; must come well recommended; a middle-aged person preferred. Apply at 640 Fourth st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

WANTED—50 good men to work on the Louisville viaduct. Apply at the work, of A. M. PARSONS.

WANTED—COLORED BOY—For dining-room and housework. Apply at 1,360 Second st., n. w. cor. Ormsby ave.

WANTED—GIRL—A competent white girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 1,049 Fifth, near Kentucky.

WANTED—It known that the Women's Christian Association Employment Agency is still in the Schurmann block, room 11, corner Fourth and Jefferson, where women and girls wanting homes, or ladies seeking help, are invited to call daily, between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—In Kentucky to sell "Cyclopedia and Dictionary of Freemasonry." No Mason should be without it. Every one wants it at sight. Best selling Society book published. Also agents for "Gems for the Fireside," just what its title indicates. Address GEO. H. TUXBURY, Trufant, Montcalm Co., Michigan.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—A traveling salesman to sell low-priced silver-plated ware on commission. Only those having an acquaintance with the trade need address, giving full particulars and references, HENRY SCHADE, 84 John st., New York City.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN—For a plow factory. LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL CO., cor. Seventeenth and Magazine sts.

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—Butcher privileges with use of stall and rack. First-class stand. Apply at 360 Second st.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, ETC.

FOR RENT—3 rooms and attic on the second floor of house No. 617 Green st., bet. Hancock and Clay. Inquire of T. T. SUMMERS & SON, 243 W. Jefferson st.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The handsome 3-story brick residence No. 224 south side College st., east of Brook. Has every modern convenience, and is near Brook and Main street line of cars. BUCHANAN & BRO., 404 W. Main st. ja16 d10

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The store-house on the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets. Best retail business stand in Louisville. Possession given January 1. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 724 West Main st. ja3 dtf

FOR RENT—Two large and elegant rooms, one with a spacious fire-proof vault, and two small connecting rooms, in the second story of the COURIER-JOURNAL Building, all supplied with heat and gas. These are the best and most desirable office rooms in the city. Apply at COURIER-JOURNAL Counting Room. dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The house now occupied by W. J. Tapp & Co., on Main st., bet. Second and Third. Possession given on the 1st of January, 1884. Apply to JOHN L. FERGUSON, Gray st., bet. Brook and Floyd, No. 216. de6 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—The handsome residence of Rev. J. H. Heywood, Fourth ave., near cor. of St. Catherine st. Inquire of COCHRAN & FULTON, 131 Main st. de15 dtf

FOR RENT—One of the most desirable offices on Main st. Apply to JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN, 434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. ja5 dtf

FOR RENT—DESK OR OFFICE ROOM—At FIELD'S Ticket Office, 342 West Main st., near Fourth. ja5 dtf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS—Four plates splendid plate glass for show-windows, 25x180 inches, and one plate 47x128 inches, for sale cheap if application be made to J. V. ESCOTT & SONS', Fourth ave.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two large rooms, with first-class table board, can be had at 616 Walnut st. jy9 dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—DOG—Large Newfoundland dog with scar across nose. Finder please return to 1,714 W. Broadway and receive reward.

LOST.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK—If party will return same to 806 East Broadway they will be rewarded. W. H. EASTLAND.

PERSONAL.

BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.—To cure them of this disagreeable habit use Dr. Wintersmith's Extract of Buchu.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

"ST. LOUIS AIR-LINE."
Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway.
Bridge Depot N. E. Cor. Fourteenth and Main sts.
In effect June 3, 1883.

	St. Louis *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Evansv'e †Accom.
Lv Louisville	8:00 A M	8:20 P M	3:40 P M
Lv New Albany	8:35 A M	8:45 P M	4:07 P M
Ar Huntingburg	11:27 A M	11:44 P M	7:10 P M
Ar Princeton	1:17 P M	1:34 A M	9:00 P M
Ar Evansville	1:50 P M	9:40 A M	9:35 P M
Ar Rockport	1:10 P M	1:10 P M	8:55 P M
Ar Owensboro	2:10 P M	2:10 P M	10:20 P M
Ar St. Louis	7:11 P M	7:31 A M	....
RETURNING.	Louisv'e *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Louisv'e †Accom.
Lv St. Louis	7:45 A M	7:30 P M	....
Lv Owensboro	12:15 P M	....	5:30 A M
Lv Rockport	2:00 P M	1:10 P M	6:55 A M
Ar Evansville	....	9:40 A M	....
Lv Evansville	1:20 P M	....	6:20 A M
Lv Princeton	2:12 P M	1:56 A M	7:00 A M
Ar Huntingburg	3:57 P M	3:21 A M	8:30 A M
Ar New Albany	6:50 P M	6:04 A M	12:38 P M
Ar Louisville	7:15 P M	6:30 A M	12:35 P M

*Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.
No change of cars between Louisville and St. Louis or Louisville and Evansville. Only line running solid trains with Pullman Palace Sleepers through to St. Louis. Elegant day and smoking coaches.
City ticket office, southwest corner Fourth and Main sts. (L. and N. ticket office).

Cincinnati Southern Railway.
Depot Tenth and Maple Streets—Trains Daily.
Short Line to the South.
In Effect December 5, 1883.

	Express.	Express.
Leave Louisville	7:50 P M	8:10 A M
Arrive Chattanooga	8:10 A M	9:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta	1:40 P M	3:40 A M
Arrive Savannah	8:00 A M	3:25 P M
Arrive Jacksonville	8:15 A M	10:00 P M
Arrive Meridian	10:00 P M	7:25 A M
Arrive Vicksburg	6:00 A M	......
Arrive New Orleans	6:15 A M	3:50 P M
	Express.	Express.
Arrive Louisville	6:40 P M	7:10 A M
Leave Chattanooga	5:30 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Atlanta	11:40 P M	2:35 P M
Leave Savannah	9:00 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Jacksonville	9:30 A M	5:45 P M
Leave Meridian	7:15 P M	5:55 A M
Leave Vicksburg	......	8:00 P M
Leave New Orleans	10:50 A M	9:45 P M

Pullman palace hotel cars and elegant parlor cars on Cincinnati Southern. Daylight ride over the scenic Cincinnati Southern.
Ticket office 336 West Main street, and depot Tenth and Maple streets.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad.
Trains leave Louisville, daily except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 5:25 P. M.
Arrive at Prospect 9:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.
RETURNING.
Trains leave Prospect daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville 7:50 A. M., 10:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Prospect at 9:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.; arrive at Louisville at 10:20 A. M. and 5:40 P. M. Leave Louisville at 1:15 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Prospect at 2:05 P. M. and 6:50 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S THEATER.
Last Four Nights of America's Favorite Artist,
MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Wednesday—JANE EYRE.
Thursday—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Friday—PEARL OF SAVOY.
Saturday Evening (for the first time in this city), the new play, by Geo. F. Fuller, entitled "THE LITTLE SAVAGE."
Grand Matinee Saturday, at 2 P. M.—the ever-popular play, "Fanchon, the Cricket."
Monday, Jan. 21 (one week), Boston Ideal Opera Company.

Turkey Shooting.
AT PAUL SENG'S, on Seventh-st. road. Turkeys to be shot for at glass balls with rifle and shot-gun, Saturday, Jan. 19, commencing at 10 o'clock. WM. L. SENG, Proprietor.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY E. P. FONTAINE & CO.,

Assignee's Sale of Jewelry, etc., at the Store of F. D. Barnum, Southeast Corner of Fourth and Market Sts.,

SATURDAY, JAN. 19,

At 10 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M.,

WE will sell the balance of the stock of Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Plated Ware, etc., etc., remaining on hand, without reserve or limit. IRWIN DUGAN, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE.

A No. 1 Fine Residence, Double Parlors, Dining and Breakfast-room and Kitchen, 7 Chambers, all Modern Conveniences.

WILL be sold, at Commissioner's sale, Monday, Jan. 21, at the Court-house door. This residence is well located and surrounded, on First st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut, the residence of the late Philip Speed. Parties desiring a No. 1 home, central and cheap, will do well to call on us and inspect the property before day of sale. W. C. PRIEST & CO.

MEDICAL.

GREAT SUCCESS
—OF—
Wintersmith's Chill Cure.
HOME TESTIMONY.

MR. BEN. UHLER, Grocer, between Jackson and Hancock, says: "I had been suffering from the effects of malaria for months, had dumb chills, felt badly, not able to work; tried quinine and other remedies with no good effect. A bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure relieved me immediately. It is the best tonic I know of."

CURTIS LEACH, of Rowlett's, says: "Wintersmith's Chill Cure is the great remedy in this locality. John S. Owens had chills for 9 months; tried everything; nothing did him any good until he got Wintersmith's Chill Tonic."

A. L. CROW & CO., of Charleston, Miss., says: "Wintersmith's Chill Cure has made some wonderful cures in this neighborhood." His little boy was cured with one bottle. Sold by all druggists.

CITY ORDINANCES.

No. 2,559.] AN ORDINANCE

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Twenty-second st., bet. Madison and Chestnut sts.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville: That the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the west side of Twenty-second st., between Madison and Chestnut sts., shall be graded, furnished with metal gutters and paved, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 5th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks with brick pavement," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in section 3, of an act approved the 24th day of March, 1882, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville."

LAF. JOSEPH, P. B. C.
L. R. McCLEERY, C. B. C.
GEO. W. GRIFFITHS, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved the 24th day of November, 1883.
CHARLES D. JACOB, Mayor.

PROPOSALS.

LETTING No. 26.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Saturday, January 26, 1884, at 12 M., for the following work, viz:

For constructing three iron bridges as named below:

One bridge across Beargrass creek at Breckinridge st.

One bridge across Beargrass creek at Payne st.

One bridge across Beargrass creek at Spring st.

The above work will be done according to the plans and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office.

Bond with approved security and bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for the work.

Bidders and representatives of the press are invited to attend the opening of the bids.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. CHARLES D. JACOB, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 14, 1884.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—PUP—From the premises, 825 Fourth ave., Tuesday morning, a half-grown black Newfoundland pup, has white collar, white marks on face and nose, and also white feet; answers to the name of "Prince." A liberal reward will be paid if returned to above address. JNO. A. OCTERLONY. ja17 dtf

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
(Depot Tenth and Maple streets.)
All trains are run by Central Standard Time. Trains marked * daily; † daily except Sunday.

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Nashville, Memp's, Decatur, Mob'e, M'nt-g'y, Pens'la and N. O.	*12:30 P M 1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Nashv'e, Chatt'ga, Atlanta, Savannah, Macon and Southeast	*8:10 A M *12:30 P M *1:00 A M	7:10 A M 2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Jacksonville and Florida points	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Humboldt, Milan, Memphis, Little R'k, and the Southwest	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Knoxv, W'm Sp'gs, Ashev, Col'bia, Chs'n and Carolina points	*7:50 P M	7:10 A M
For Lebanon, London and Knoxville	*8:10 A M	6:40 P M
Bowling Green Acc'n	†4:55 P M	11:00 A M
Bardstown Accommod'n	†4:25 P M	8:20 A M

Solid trains and Buffet Sleeping-cars to New Orleans. Palace Sleeping-cars to Little Rock, Memphis, Knoxville, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla., without change. Through coaches to Memphis, Warm Springs, N. C., and Cedar Key, Fla. Sleepers on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

L. and N. R. R.—Short-line Division.
(Depot, river front, between First and Second.)

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Cin'ti, Pittsb Phila, Baltimore, Wash'tn, N. Y. and the East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Lexing'n, Wash'n, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York	*3:00 P M	7:00 P M
For Cin'ti, To'do, Det't, Cl'vel'd, Buffalo, Alb'y, Boston and East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Cincinnati and way stations	†7:40 A M	7:40 P M
For Lexington, Fr'kf't and way stations	†7:00 A M †2:30 P M	10:55 A M 5:20 P M
For Shelbyv'e, Taylorsv'e, Bloomfield, etc.	†7:00 A M †3:55 P M	9:10 A M 7:00 P M
Frankfort Accomm'n	†5:05 P M	9:10 A M
Lagrange Accomm'n	†3:55 P M	7:55 A M

Pullman Palace Sleeping-cars to Philadelphia, Washington and New York without change, and but one change to other Northern and Eastern cities. Cincinnati Sleeper on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.
[Trains run by Central Standard Time.]

	No. 5.	No. 1.
Leave Louisville	5:45 A M	7:55 A M
Leave New Albany	4:59 A M	7:01 A M
Leave Jeffersonville	5:55 A M	8:05 A M
Arrive Seymour	7:30 A M	9:12 A M
Arrive Columbus	8:10 A M	9:42 A M
Arrive Indianapolis	9:45 A M	11:00 A M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:52 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	7:12 P M
Arrive Cleveland	9:52 P M	....
Arrive Buffalo	3:42 A M	....
Arrive Boston	9:29 P M	....
	No. 3.	No. 7.
Leave Louisville	3:10 P M	7:15 P M
Leave New Albany	2:56 P M	7:00 P M
Leave Jeffersonville	3:20 P M	7:24 P M
Arrive Seymour	4:56 P M	8:42 P M
Arrive Columbus	5:35 P M	9:20 P M
Arrive Shelbyville	6:42 P M	....
Arrive Rushville	7:31 P M	....
Arrive Cambridge City	8:30 P M	....
Arrive Indianapolis	7:00 P M	10:30 P M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:47 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	....
Arrive Cleveland	6:42 A M	....
Arrive Buffalo	12:42 P M	....
Arrive Boston	8:49 A M	....
RETURNING.	No. 10.	No. 4.
Leave Indianapolis	4:10 A M	7:25 A M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:15 A M	11:15 A M
Arrive New Albany	7:35 A M	12:35 A M
Arrive Louisville	7:25 A M	11:25 A M
	No. 2.	No. 6.
Leave Indianapolis	3:50 P M	6:45 P M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:05 P M	10:35 P M
Arrive New Albany	7:30 P M	11:53 P M
Arrive Louisville	7:15 P M	10:45 P M

Nos. 1, 6, 7 and 10 run daily. All others daily except Sunday.
Train leaving Louisville at 7:15 P. M. has palace sleeping cars to Chicago. Train leaving at 7:55 A. M. has chair car and coaches to Chicago without change, daily except Sunday. Depot northeast corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
Only Line Running Solid Trains Between Louisville and Washington City.
Depot, Water Street, between First and Second. Ticket Office, 340 W. Main Street.
New Standard Time.

EAST-BOUND.	Fast Line, Daily.	Mail Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lv Louisville	3:00 P M	7:00 A M
Ar Lexington	6:35 P M	11:37 A M
Ar Huntington	1:00 A M	7:00 P M
Ar Charleston	3:25 A M	....
Ar Alderson	8:20 A M	....
Ar White Sulphur	9:30 A M	....
Ar Covington	10:20 A M	....
Ar Clifton Forge	10:55 A M	....
Ar Goshen	11:59 A M	....
Ar Staunton, Va	1:11 P M	....
Ar Waynesboro	1:40 P M	....
Ar Afton	1:50 P M	....
Ar Charlottesville, Va	3:10 P M	....
Ar Washington	7:10 P M	....
Ar Baltimore	8:55 P M	....
Ar Philadelphia	3:00 A M	....
Ar New York	6:30 A M	....
Lv Charlottesville	3:10 P M	....
Ar Richmond	6:30 P M	....
Ar Newport News	10:15 A M	....
Ar Old Point Comfort	10:45 A M	....
Ar Norfolk	11:30 A M	....
Lv Clifton Forge	11:10 A M	....
Lv Lexington, Va	3:10 P M	....
Lv Lynchburg	2:30 P M	....
Lv Danville	7:24 P M	....
Lv Greensboro	*9:55 P M	....
Ar Louisville	7:00 P M	5:15 P M

Washington Express leaves Louisville daily with Pullman cars and solid train to Washington, D. C., without change. At Winchester, at 8:10 P. M., Pullman cars from Cincinnati are attached, running through to Richmond, Va., without change, where direct connection is made with Richmond and Danville and through train of the Atlantic Coast Line for the Southeast and Jacksonville, Fla.
Connection in Union Depot, Washington, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers until 7 A. M.

Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern R. R.
[In effect December 16, 1883.]
For Owensboro, Henderson, Paducah, Memphis and the South and Southwest.
Ticket office, 340 W. Main st. Depot, cor. Fourteenth and Main sts.

STATIONS.	Express. Daily.	*Accommodation
Leave Louisville	7:50 A M	4:10 P M
Arrive Cecilia	10:10 A M	6:45 P M
Arrive Elizabethtown	10:40 A M	7:05 P M
Arrive Grayson Springs	11:12 A M	....
Arrive Owensboro	5:05 P M	....
Arrive Nortonville	3:27 P M	....
Arrive Hopkinsville	7:50 P M	....
Arrive Madisonville	4:35 P M	....
Arrive Henderson	6:10 P M	....
Arrive Evansville	8:10 P M	....
Arrive Paducah	7:00 P M	....
Arrive Mayfield	8:27 P M	....
Arrive Fulton	9:20 P M	....
Arrive Cairo	10:45 P M	....
Arrive Memphis	3:20 A M	....
Arrive Louisville	7:00 P M	9:35 A M

*Accommodation runs daily except Sunday.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R.
"Monon Route."
Depot, Corner Fourteenth and Main sts.
City ticket office southeast cor. Third and Main.

	No. 1. *Ex. Sun.	No. 3. †Daily.
Lv Louisville	7:40 A M	7:30 P M
Lv New Albany	8:00 A M	7:50 P M
Ar Mitchell	10:23 A M	10:07 P M
Ar Lafayette	3:42 P M	3:00 A M
Ar Monon	4:53 P M	4:07 A M
Ar Michigan City	7:15 P M	....
Ar Chicago	8:25 P M	7:30 A M

No change of cars between Louisville and Chicago. The only line running solid trains through to Chicago. Pullman palace Buffett sleepers on night trains. Diagrams for sleepers at city ticket office, southeast corner Third and Main streets.

	No. 2. *Ex. Sun.	No. 4. †Daily.
Lv Chicago	7:40 A M	7:45 P M
Lv Michigan City	8:55 A M	....
Lv Monon	11:10 A M	11:05 P M
Ar Lafayette	12:22 P M	12:09 A M
Ar Mitchell	5:49 P M	5:00 A M
Ar New Albany	8:15 P M	7:15 A M
Ar Louisville	8:35 P M	7:35 A M

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily.
Union depot corner Polk street and Fourth avenue, Chicago. City ticket office No. 122 Randolph street.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway.
(In effect Sunday, December 2, 1883.)

	Leave Louisville	Arrive Destin'tn.	Arrive Louisville
Cincinnati	†7:00 A M	†12:05 P M	† 8:00 P M
Cincinnati	12:25 P M	6:35 P M	†12:35 P M
Cincinnati	11:45 A M	7:05 A M	11:40 P M
St. Louis	8:20 A M	6:20 P M	6:50 A M
St. Louis	7:30 P M	7:30 A M	6:35 P M
Indianapolis	†7:00 A M	†11:30 A M	† 8:00 P M
Chicago	†7:00 A M	† 6:25 P M	† 8:00 P M

Trains marked ‡, daily. †Daily except Sunday.
This line makes two hours the quickest time between Louisville and St. Louis with no change of cars, and is the only line under one management between these two cities. Parlor cars on day trains; Palace sleepers on night trains. This is the only route running a through sleeping-car to New York via Parkersburg, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Free parlor cars to Cincinnati.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1884.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL *to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.*

"BUSINESS."

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.—Depression was the almost universal condition in speculative circles to-day, and a depression in most departments of a very decided type. Breadstuffs were weak and panicky both East and West, the decline of corn even exceeding that of wheat. Receipts fair and exports moderate. Stocks of grain at Chicago are reported to be 4,000,000 bushels greater than during the Keene corners in 1880-81, an increase of 25 per cent. Considerable apprehension about storage room is expressed, but it is very probable that the process of liquidation recently begun will afford all necessary relief. The visible supply of wheat shows a decrease of about half a million bushels. Provisions are weak and lower, in sympathy with grain. Winter pork-packing in the West has fallen at least about 285,000 head below the corresponding aggregate in 1883. The live-stock markets were quotably unchanged. Cotton was firmer. Coffee speculation continued in favor of buyers.

In New York money was easy. Government bonds were firm. Foreign exchange was about steady. The stock market was heavy and slumpy in early dealings, and sundry proprieties were raided vigorously, including prominently the Gould stocks and Louisville and Nashville. The tables were turned in the afternoon, however, and a material reaction was established, which left most active stocks higher than yesterday. The principal cause of the rally was the rumored settlement of the trunk-line fight, at least to the extent that the Lackawanna has consented to arbitration. Large dealings in West Shore bonds was again a prominent feature.

Foreign advices were of the same general tenor as on yesterday.

A MEETING of the most prominent Democrats of the city was held last evening at the office of Mayor JACOB for the purpose of taking steps to secure the holding of the next National Democratic Convention in this city. The subject was thoroughly discussed and a practical organization made in the appointment of a committee to raise the requisite funds for fitting up the Exposition building into a suitable hall, and also in designating a committee of three, which shall name a committee of fifteen to go to Washington and present in person the claims of Louisville to the National Democratic Committee. The matter will be pushed vigorously, and it will not be the fault of the gentlemen who have it in charge if Louisville is not the place of meeting of the next Democratic Convention.

WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

It is a pet fallacy of the protectionists that with a repeal of the tariff wages of the American laborer would fall to the European level.

If this is a fallacy then all claim to the support of the workingmen made by the protectionists falls to the ground.

The insincerity of the proposition is clearly shown when we consider that labor is one of the few commodities which can be imported free of duty.

When we have labor difficulties, when employers fail to come to terms with their workingmen, they can import labor from Europe without any restriction of any character, and laborers are imported annually in large numbers. This immense army of immigrants increases the number of men seeking work; in other words, they glut the market and make it easy for the employer to defeat strikes. Yet when the working men themselves want to import tools or clothing or anything whatever, the tariff interposes and forces them to buy the American article at greatly enhanced prices. This is the way the tariff protects the laborer.

It is evident, then, that high wages are not due to the tariff; other causes must be at work which force the American manufacturer to pay better wages than his English competitor. The real cause for better wages is the natural conditions which here surround the laborer. We have yet, untilled, thousands of acres of land, and even in the older States land is so cheap that it is not out of the reach of the industrious and economical workingman who comes to America without one cent in his pocket. In addition to this there is so much work to do in a new country, so many roads to construct, bridges to build, houses to erect and cities to found and enlarge, that the avenues of occupation are very numerous, the demand for labor is constantly and steadily increasing, and labor is in great demand. We ought not to have hard times in America; here, least of all countries in the world, ought we to have strikes, lock-outs and seasons of idleness and depression; and that we do have them at all is due to pernicious legislation.

Manufacturers, therefore, in order to secure good working men must pay them good wages; they pay them just exactly what the situation forces them to pay and not a cent more. Doing this, paying as they are forced to do by natural laws, higher wages than they pay in England, the manufacturer demands as compensation, as protection, not for his employes, but for himself, a tariff on imports. He contends it is not fair to be placed at a disadvantage in respect to wages, though in every other respect he has an immense advantage over his foreign competitor. So he gets the tariff, and we see that, instead of high wages being due to the tariff, the tariff is due to high wages, and a repeal would cause only a temporary reduction.

Yielding these points, which they are compelled to do, the manufacturers say that even, if these positions are correct, the result of a repeal would be that the manufacturers would have to close their establishments; diversified industries would no longer be known in America, and ours would become an exclusively agricultural community.

In this assumption there are several serious errors which it is well to point out. In the first place, the greater part of our industrial interests are independent of the tariff. With them it cuts both ways. The tariff enhances the cost of their raw materials, of what they need in their work, as much as it adds to the price of the finished product, and these manufacturers are indifferent.

The second fallacy is that the way to meet English competition is by a reduction of wages. High wages are the secret of England's success in her competition with other European nations. High wages mean better work, more thorough work, better machinery and more of it, and the introduction of all kinds of labor-saving methods and inventions. It is the high-priced laborer who does the best work; it is the nation which pays the highest wages which to-day is dominant in the commercial world. The secret of cheap production is high wages, wages which attract the most intelligent workingman, and which enable him to do better and more efficient work.

There is nothing novel in this proposition; it is acknowledged by all who have written with any intelligence on the subject, and we find the following admission of the truth of this position in a recent number of the *American Protectionist:*

> "For many years we had in our country two contrasting standards of wages—in the South, slave labor, the cheapest of all labor; in the North, free labor. Between the two there was the line of division between slavery and freedom, protected only by the laws against slavery in free States. Yet free labor in the North was never dragged down to the level of slave compensation—mere food, clothes and shelter—and the greatest prosperity was where labor was free and wages were dear."

Here is a striking illustration of the idea we advance, that the cheap labor country must go down in a contest with a competitor who pays high wages.

It is evident that the appeal to the workingmen made by the protectionist is based on false assumptions. The laborer, above every one else, needs free trade—needs to have the restrictions which the tariff has thrown around commerce removed as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

A POLITIC VIEW OF IT.

There is a class of Democrats who are now recovering their breath, since their party, so unexpectedly to them, identified itself with a positive and practical principle, and the first use to which they put their regained voice, after giving words to their timidity, deprecation and alarm, is to prophesy all manner of disaster and then to threaten it should the party continue on the course it began in the election of Mr. CARLISLE as Speaker.

"Make the issue of revenue reform," say they, "and you drive from the party all those who are protectionists in belief or interests. The Democrats can afford to lose no votes, and therefore to press this question is to incur certain defeat."

This is only one of the objections with which the over-cautious and would-be politic seek to obstruct the advance of the aggressive movement in the party.

It might be answered with the frank declaration that if tariff reform is right, its championship by the party which professes it as a principle is right, and that the party would be unworthy of confidence or support if it lacked the honesty to avow its principles, even at the cost of certain defeat.

It happens, however, in this case, that no such sacrifice is necessary, for policy and principle unite in the party's adhering to the great issue which is now at the front.

The prominence and discussion, and consequently the distinct definition, of the lines of this issue will indeed demonstrate to some who have heretofore acted with us that they are not Democrats on this question, and we shall undoubtedly lose their votes.

Whence will come the volunteers to take their places?

Whence will they not come?

It is patent to the most superficial observer that even to-day the number of revenue-tariff Republicans equals, and more than equals, the number of protective-tariff Democrats. Enough of their papers and representative men are outspoken in their sentiments to show this.

But there is a great undercurrent setting in this direction which is not suspected by those who have been accustomed to look upon the tariff as a remote abstraction. Among the thoughtful everywhere there are the most steadfast convictions in favor of removing as far as possible the arbitrary restrictions on commercial liberty. We are at heart a free people, sensitive to any form of slavery. These large classes, who are not subservient to partisan passion, who can think and who consequently have that independence which rests on thought, will be solid in their opposition to this barbaric system of "protection." As yet they have not acted because the opportunity has not been presented. The issue has never been distinctly and conspicuously made since the present high tariff went into effect. But now that the smoke of internecine conflict has at last cleared away, this unsightly deformity, left us by the war, stands our clearly in view. The country could not be blind to it if it would. It rises in all its unseemliness directly before it. Attention to it can no longer be averted, and, for the first time in a national campaign, it is to be the commanding question in our politics. For the first time, therefore, have those voters above alluded to had an opportunity to express their views on this issue by their ballots, and the party that gives them the opportunity squarely and unequivocally is the party which eventually is to emancipate our commerce and rule this nation.

It is the fashion of the protectionists to sneer at the college-bred men and their views on the tariff. And well may they sneer at this class of our citizens. It is a formidable one, and one that is sound on this question, not because they have been to college, but simply because at college they had occasion to learn something about a subject of which there has so long been so much general ignorance. To study this subject is to become thoroughly conscious of the radical injustice of the protective system, and firmly grounded in the right and policy of allowing trade all the freedom of its natural laws consistent with the revenue necessities of the Government. All over this country the great army of college men, lawyers, doctors, preachers, merchants, farmers, students, will furnish a mighty re-enforcement to the party which proposes to put in practice the principles which these men believe to be just.

Then the people generally, who until the last year or two hardly knew what a tariff is, are becoming to realize in some degree how it affects their welfare, how it needlessly and extortionately taxes them, how it nearly doubles the cost of living only to build up a favored few monopolists. The spread of information on this subject is as gratifying as it is rapid, and it is simply a matter of time when the iniquities of the system shall be so fully realized that the great body of the people will sweep away party lines, and instead of slavishly upholding a few political leaders, take their own interests and welfare in their hands.

Even in that high-tariff stronghold, Pennsylvania, where a man who is not a protectionist is regarded as little short of a traitor, there is a large and growing element in favor of revenue reform. The New York *Herald* has contained several interviews within the past few days with prominent business men of that State, among them being the President of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, who are emphatic and explicit in their testimony to this effect, some of them declaring that this class is in reality much larger than it is generally suspected, because, as business men, they dare not express their sentiments in a community so violently prejudiced against such views.

However, no revenue reformer expects to carry Pennsylvania, and it is only as illustrative of the direction of public opinion generally that this condition of things in that State is cited.

As to the agricultural States of the great Northwest, which have heretofore voted with the Republicans, they will sooner or later stand solidly for revenue reform, as the farmers will everywhere.

And so looking the field over it is not hard to answer the query as to where we are to find those who will take the place of the protectionists who may leave us. If there are some Democrats who do not yet understand this, the Republicans do, as is proven by their frantic efforts to divert the contest from practical to sectional and sentimental grounds.

THE LACKAWANNA DISCIPLINE.

On January 5 Mr. ALBERT FINK, as Commissioner of the Trunk Line pool, notified the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad that on January 12 that road would be cut off from all Western connections. The Commissioner's letter is a temperate and forcible recital at considerable length of the causes which led up to this action and the motives and theory which govern the pool in the premises.

The Lackawanna road ever since its completion to Buffalo has been seeking business at rates below the joint or pool tariff and has thereby controlled a considerably larger traffic than would have been possible if the pool lines and their Western connections had not been measurably debarred from competition by a compact which bound them to higher rates. Last fall such pressure was brought to bear upon the Lackawanna that it finally consented to become a party to the Trunk Line compact on November 20, the quota or percentage of tonnage to be allotted being left for future settlement. The Commissioner says that, after investigating its previous business, he concluded to offer the Lackawanna a percentage of tonnage which would have given the road 50 per cent. more revenue than the business which it had secured at the lower rates operated. This suggestion the Lackawanna declined, and also refused to submit the question to arbitration. The affair has been in this shape in the interim, and pending the negotiations and correspondence which grew out of the dispute the Lackawanna has secured a large number of time contracts at a reduction of about twenty per cent. below the joint rates, thus forestalling any amicable results that might have been arrived at. Commissioner FINK accordingly notifies the Lackawanna that after Jan. 12 the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis and the Grand Trunk railroads will refuse to receive any West-bound freight from the Lackawanna, and that East-bound freight shall be billed as originating at the points at which it is delivered to that road at the full established tariffs, or at local rates. The execution of this policy should have commenced on Monday last, but was delayed until yesterday, and the dispatches now imply that the quarrel will be settled by arbitration. But the contest has given rise to questions worthy of consideration.

The position of Commissioner FINK as the manager of a commercial association controlled by certain rules, which he is empowered to enforce for the common good of its members, is unassailable. The offending road had imperiled the interests of other roads, and had also been guilty of distinct breaches of good faith. The railroad pool is an *imperium in imperio*, an association which makes its own special laws, representing voluntary concessions of certain rights under the general laws of the country, yielded up for the purpose of purchasing something of greater value—namely, security from competition and unprofitable rates.

But, if judged from a higher standpoint, his position is less tenable. Indeed, it involves a plain violation of the letter and spirit of the law. It is of the very essence of the law of public carriers, from time immemorial, that they shall serve all comers on equal terms. The Lackawanna is a customer of the other roads connecting at Buffalo, by bringing to them passengers and merchandise for the Westward haul, and by being in position to receive a part of the traffic which they bring to Buffalo on the way Eastward. In either direction it is legally entitled to demand such treatment for the business secured by its agents as is accorded its rivals, both in volume of traffic and in rates and facilities. In these respects it occupies the same legal position as if it were a manufacturer, a merchant or a farmer instead of a railroad.

The question of competition is so far from prejudicing these common rights, that the laws of all States have, at least theoretically, exhibited a pointed bias in its favor, and have more or less strenuously discouraged combinations to defeat it.

Railroad corporations have always been treated by the courts as a *quasi* public use and as creatures of the law incorporated with duties to the public as distinct as their rights. Among these duties none are as clear as that which enforces an impartial and ready service to all comers, and equal rates to all.

Of course these principles are clearly violated in the boycotting of the Lackawanna.

But the Americans are a people more prone to the practical than the theoretical side of affairs. They are also at times a trading people even when the merchandise is principle, and are sometimes willing to swap off even a troublesome law for a beneficial practice. The pooling system is of doubtful legality in several of its aspects, especially in its sanctions, but it has grown up under a sagacious originating power, mainly under wise control, and under a firm and steady hand, into a system which has done the public as well as assuring railroads a substantial service. It has kept the management of rival lines reasonably compact and harmonious; it has been tolerably successful in protecting the numerous portion of the public interested in railroad property from disastrous rate wars; it has been in the same degree successful in saving merchants, manufacturers, miners and farmers from the exceedingly injurious consequences of alternate extreme depressions and rises in freight rates. In the meantime, by thus protecting railroad properties from some of their greatest dangers, it has contributed to increase the inducements to build competing and tributary roads, and has thus helped to cheapen the service of railroads. It is therefore an institution of such practical value that its theoretical solecisms have been winked at, and it has been tolerated because no legal substitute has been devised.

In this attitude, as the precursor of the more elaborate and powerful system of the future, which will be directed and operated under legal sanctions, the pooling system has done the public a service, and Commissioner FINK will be applauded for disciplining the Lackawanna. Nothing could be more hurtful to trade than an unsettled and demoralized freight market, which gives some shippers unfair advantages over others, and renders reliable forecasts impossible. But the system which he represents is at best only a makeshift, lacking both legal status and the power perfectly to eliminate the evil practice referred to. Its methods of discipline are costly, and often inefficient, and another system will be ultimately found to be indispensable.

THE Spanish treaty which will take effect in March represents a retreat, both on the part of Spain and the United States, from that class of diplomacy called retaliatory, and now very popular in some quarters, as witness the Western press and Congressional resolutions against France and Germany. Spain has established four general classes of duties on imports into Cuba and Porto Rico, the third class, which was higher than the first and second, but lower than the fourth, applying to foreign merchandise imported in Spanish ships. An act of Congress in 1864 laid a retaliatory duty of 10 per cent. upon imports from Cuba and Porto Rico, and in return Spain ordered that the fourth class of duties should be enforced against the United States, the same being 30 to 60 per cent. higher than the third class. On an overture from the Spanish Cortes, negotiations were entered into, and the result will be the treaty reinstating the third class of duties on American goods, and even extending the third-class rates to imports on American bottoms. Tonnage fees on American vessels bound to Cuba and Porto Rico are also abolished. In return the United States remits the 10 per cent. discrimination against Spanish-American commerce. The treaty is a step in the right direction, and is of no little commercial moment.

THE New York *Commercial Bulletin*, in enumerating sundry local interests which make protectionists of Democratic statesmen, observes:

> "Statesmen from Virginia and Kentucky have no objection, none at all, to abolishing the protective features of the tariff in other particulars, provided nothing is done to disturb the duties on tobacco. Everything depends upon keeping up the taxes on that product."

Mr. *Bulletin*, you will please to relieve both of those States from your unjust imputation. There is nobody in Kentucky, whether a tobacco producer or manufacturer, nor, indeed, is there "a statesman from Kentucky," who desires protection for any kind of Kentucky tobacco. You should know that a larger percentage of the Kentucky tobacco crop is exported than of the wheat crop of Illinois, and the Kentucky farmer has as little need of protection as the Illinois wheat farmer. This tobacco forces its way to all quarters of the earth, even to Africa, and, of course, has nothing to fear from other tobacco as a rival at home. We put in the same defense for Virginia. The *Bulletin* should have stuck its label on the statesmen of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, where protection is desired for cigar tobacco, but Kentucky and Virginia figure in this connection only as tax payers, instead of tax-receivers.

WILL the New York *Tribune* be kind enough to read this paragraph from its neighbor, the *World?*

> "Murder seems to be stalking about in this locality in open defiance. The mystery of PHOEBE PAULLIN's death is still unraveled. ROSE AMBLER's murderer remains unknown. The newspapers report a murder a day within a two-hundred-mile radius of New York. If these crimes were committed in the Southern States our Republican contemporaries would have something to say of barbarism. But here in these cultivated regions the most brutal and fiendish crimes either fail to attract the attention of political philosophers or are lightly attributed to the natural struggle for existence in populous communities."

Surely there must be some mistake about this, as the *Tribune*, which is so worked up over crime in the South, would know something about what is happening at its own doors.

IN our railroad column this morning some important changes are indicated in the management of the L., N. A. and C. R. R. Col. YOUNG has resigned the Presidency and is succeeded by JAMES ROOSEVELT, Esq., one of New York's best business men. Mr. STAHLMAN leaves the road, and Mr. SOUTHARD continues in charge of the traffic department. It has been understood here for some time that Col. YOUNG, whose energy and push are proverbial, intended to quit the Presidency of the road, unless he could have the hearty co-operation of his Directors in some important enterprises which he believed to be essential to the future of the road.

OUR zealous Republican contemporary, the Nashville *American*, as the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* would call it, is crowing over the fact that JOHN ROACH, the notorious ship-building contractor, proposes to go before the Ways and Means Committee and explain to that body that Mr. HEWITT doesn't know anything about the tariff. Our zealous Republican contemporary should bear in mind that a cause is in a decidedly precarious boat when it gets in one of ROACH's ticklish crafts.

HARRISBURG is in Pennsylvania, though the reader of the following paragraph might consult his map to assure himself of this before believing that such a sentiment could come from that State. It is from the Harrisburg *Patriot:*

> "What profits it the American workingman though for six months in the year he get higher wages than his European brother if during the other six months he be in peril of starvation for want of employment? And how does 'protection' benefit him when the 'pauper labor of Europe' is imported by the shipload to compete with him."

THIS AND THAT.

Much in Little.

Just fifteen hundred dollars a day!
(Don't give it away! Don't give it away!)
It takes to elect
And duly erect
A Senator, sirs, and it doesn't pay!
No, it doesn't pay! (Don't give it away!)
For fifteen hundred dollars a day
Is money big,
And a costly jig
The tax-payers dance, I twitter to say!

HIS sister's tongue is the brother-in-law's protection.

A BEAUTIFUL dog with a raven tail has been stolen from Lester Wallack.

THE Long Island codfish business has so increased that another crop of aristocracy is coming on.

AS TO statues, at least, the Americans are a people who don't "set 'em up."—[*Bartholdi.*

NEW YORK confectioners are selling hot boiled molasses, that the children may do their own candy pulling.

LUCY STONE doesn't want the Bartholdi statue put up for a nation that denies equal rights to men and women.

A BURGLAR at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., when arrested, had on his person two pistols. No doubt he will be punished for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

JANUARY is said to be lucky for matrimony. This is, perhaps, because the days have to be very cold when cautious people venture into matrimony.

IN Salt Lake City the sidewalks are twenty feet wide. When a Mormon wants to walk out with the whole of his wife he needs room.—[*Hartford Post.*

THE filthy House of Representatives was supplied with 450 spittoons last year. It is perhaps lucky that many members "know what the darned things are for."

MR. EDMUNDS greatly fears that the people of the United States will form themselves into a mob and drag him to the White House, forbidding him to go out in less than eight years, on peril of his life.

THE Kentucky January has been this year a month of cold thaws. The cold thaw is especially adapted to the breaking up, not of the winter, but of the inhabitants who have to be out on the sidewalks.

THE squealing of a rat which Thomas L. Reed, of Womelsdorf, Pa., was taking from a trap in his barn brought a small army of rats to its assistance. Reed's dog routed the rats in a fierce battle.—[*Elements of Natural History.*

A MAN of Grand Rapids has been fined six cents and costs for "sassing" his mother-in-law. This is a great step toward household discipline. The growing presumption of sons-in-law all over the world requires checks like these, and the eyes of the courts are beginning to get fairly open.

AS MR. MORROW, of Cleveland, O., was smoking a cigar he lifted his six-year-old daughter upon his lap. In the act the lighted cigar was accidentally thrust into one of her eyes, destroying the sight. Mr. Morrow is doubtless one of those numerous gentlemen who can think best while they are smoking.

THE clergymen of Indianapolis have formally recommended that funeral services shall be performed on secular days in private dwellings, and not in the houses of worship; that the friends shall take leave of the dead in private; that the remains shall not be exhibited to the public, and that, with a view to reducing the burden of expense, the services shall be on one day and the burial privately performed on the next. May the clergymen of Indianapolis live to attend many funerals, and never go to their own.

A ST. LOUIS doctor writes to the *Post-Dispatch:* "A great deal of harm is constantly done to the health of this and other communities from excessive use of sweets. It produces too much fat for the health. It causes indigestion, produces sour stomach, causes headaches and chronic congestion of the liver, is a great source of boils and pimples. Fat is not indicative of health. It is a concomitant of a congested liver. Sweets become sour between the teeth and decay them. Forty years as a 'medical man' have taught me the truth of what I have said."

A USEFUL Philadelphia almanac says: "A solution of permanganate of potash is said to be a simple remedy for chilblains." "Affinity in hearts is the nearest kindred." "For white bean soup or other dried vegetable, soak the beans well all night in cold water." "Alms are the golden key that opens the gate of heaven." "It is best to soak salt codfish over the fire." "Discreet wives have sometimes neither eyes nor ears." "The secret of good hash is to make the gravy first." "He is unworthy to live who lives only for himself." "Choose rump beef for corning."

A GUM importer of Gotham tells a reporter: "El Mahdi might sink all the gum arabic in Africa into the Nile, and he wouldn't affect the trade in American gum-drops. As a matter of fact, the candy trade would not suffer appreciably. There is not an ounce of gum arabic in a million pounds of the ordinary gum-drops like those which you see sold from stands in the streets. They are made from the glucose of the starch factories, which is generally used except in the manufacture of some of the finer grades of confectionery in place of gum arabic. Of course the candy suffers, but there is no limit to adulteration in the confectionery business."

A GENTLEMAN who had asked for a room not elaborately furnished, explained to a *Sun* reporter: "If I die in a first-class hotel in this city my estate must pay expenses according to the room in which the undertaker finds my remains. He will provide a mahogany ice box and a whole conservatory of flowers, and, perhaps, measure my body for a $1,500 coffin if I am in a ten-dollar-a-day parlor in a big hotel; but if my room gives him a hint that I was a man who practiced reasonable economy his preparations for the arrival of my family will not be so costly. Then, again, the bill that the hotel will present against my estate will not be so large if I die in a room that is plainly furnished as it would be in a pretentious room. It is, you may know, a practice of the landlords to charge for fumigating the room in which any person dies, and the charge is based on the value of the furniture in that room; for it is assumed to have been destroyed as hotel furniture by a death in the room, and the item for fumigating in your bill is sometimes as much as $100."

LITERARY NOTES.

THE Porter and Coates (Philadelphia) edition de luxe of the Ingolsby Legends is to be on Holland paper, illustrated with engravings and etchings of a high order. The edition is limited to 450 signed and numbered copies, and will be noticed fully should they favor us with a copy.

THE *Weekly Current* (Chicago), 19th January, discusses "The Silver Question," "The Sunday Question," "The Emile Zola Question," and several other questions, but is most attractive to us down here in its Southern silhouettes, the last being the old French market of New Orleans.

THE *Modern Age* for February contains one of those Spanish stories by Alaicon that surprise us by the revelation that wit is a characteristic of this proud and dignified people. We someway got the idea that your true Don never smiles; but this *Age* is a revealing one. The paper on "Genius and Versatility" gives some light on the character of a man who has both puzzled and delighted all English-speaking lands—Matthew Arnold. The *Age* Company give their monthly at $1 60 a year (New York city).

J. B. LIPPINCOTT'S (Philadelphia) monthly bulletin of new publications for January has arrived, and the books will be duly reviewed and noticed as they come in. "Gray's Elegy," Irving's "Sketch Book" and T. Buchanan Read's "Poems" are announced in editions de luxe, with two beautiful books on "The Fan" and "The Sunshade."

Two numbers of *The Critic and Good Literature* came together this week, and the beautifully printed weekly is a consolidation, as its name implies. The United States is now as well supplied with able reviews as it was once deficient in them, and we hope to find room frequently for selections from this pleasant little folio. (New York, 20 Lafayette Place.)

THE *Literary World*, fortnightly, is on our table, and is what it professes to be—a little bundle of extracts from the best new books, with some critical reviews. It is a clean 16-page sheet, smaller than the London *Saturday Review* and looking a little like the *Atheneum* outwardly. The editorial work is above the American average. (Boston, E. H. Hames & Co.)

THE *Agricultural Review and Industrial Monthly* for January is a consolidation of DeBow's *Review*, of New Orleans; of the *Agricultural Review*, of New York, and the *Southern Industries*, of Tennessee. It is a large monthly, and the chief office is 32 Park Row, New York. Price $3 a year. It is an American and International magazine of industry and commerce, and has able writers.

THE *Manhattan* (New York City) has reached the second number of its third volume, and bids fair to hold its own and keep its place in the battle of the magazines. The pictures are numerous and very fine, and the names of William F. Taylor, Mary Bradley, Harriett Prescott Spofford, Noah Davis, Junius Henri Browne, George Ticknor Curtis and others, all in one number, speaks well for the enterprise of the proprietors.

"SWINTON'S STORY TELLER," a weekly magazine of completed stories, has now reached its fourteenth number, and people are not laughing at it so much, as when it was said that the gifted author of "The Army of the Potomac," and the great "War Correspondent" of the New York *Times*, had discoved an unoccupied field of literature. Francis Coppie, Mrs. Henry Wood, "Father Prout," Amelia B. Edwards and Lucy Ledyard are contributors to the present number. (20 Lafayette Place, New York; 10 cents a number.)

"FLOWERS FROM HILL AND DALE," collected by Susie Barston Skelding, is a book of the choicest poems about common flowers, with the floral beauties drawn and colored by herself. Messrs. White, Stokes & Allen, of New York, print and bind the book in a way that European publishers might copy, and the paper alone is a delight to see. Several of the poets have contributed fac simile autographs; and among others, we note the beautifully plain and exact writing of J. G. Whittier. The book in pea-green cloth, with cover designs in silver, black and gold, only costs $3 50.

"THE OYSTER EPICURE" is a convenient little 60-page volume, sent out by White, Stokes & Allen, New York. It is not strictly a receipt book, although among the many quotations from the epistles of oyster lovers, some capital directions as to the *how* and *when* of serving them are given. The following apt quotation from "The Irish Oyster Eater" appears on the paper cover: "An oyster, sir, is one of the elements of social existence, a delicacy of no age, sex or condition, but patent to the universal family of man. Good in a scallop, better in a stew, best of all in the shell; good in pickle, at supper; good to entertain a friend, good by yourself; good when you are hungry; good, moreover, when you are not."

THE lovely "Flower Song Series," published by White, Stokes & Allen, New York, is now represented by three numbers for January. As it is not dated, it is suitable for gifts at any time. The covers are gold or brown ar some delicate tint, with an embroidery of pansies. "Maple Leaves and Golden Rod" has a fac simile poem by J. G. Whittier. "The Handful of Blossoms," has a fac simile poem by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, the well-known editor of *St. Nicholas*. "The Song of Flowers" has the autograph poem to "The Wood Fringe," by Lucy Larcone. The arrangement, illustration and coloring are all from the designs of Miss Susie B. Skelding. These exquisitely fringed gifts, delicate in blue silk and colors, cost $1 50 each.

MESSRS. PORTER & COATES, the enterprising Philadelphia publishers, announce the following new books for January: Dr. Joseph A. Smith, D. D., in a readable 12 mo., treats of Luther and the Reformation from the standpoint which makes the German Reformer the life and origin of American liberty. He is well known as the author of "A Miracle in Stone" and "Voices from Babylon." "A True History of the Charge of the Eighth Pennsylvania at Chancelorsville" should be sent to Tennyson to do up in verse, as in no other way will it get many readers down here. The same firm announce as in press the following: "Rod and Gun," the second volume of Henry Castleman's well-known series; "Ned in the Woods" is the second volume of the "Boy Pioneer Series," and "Amateur Photography" is the Wallace text-book of that popular amusement.

MESSRS. CASSEL & CO.'S *Magazine of Art* for February is the third number of the seventh volume, and disproves the assertion that it is impossible to sustain a magazine of the highest artistic excellence in this country. Possibly the publication, both in London and Paris, much more than answers the question raised when it began—will it pay? The opening picture, "A Pleasant Book," is a fine figure drawing in repose. The article on "Cats" is "immense" in its drawing: one can almost hear the cats squall on page 92, and see their motion on page 93. Chas. H. Miller, the landscape painter, has a portrait and landscapes. An antique picture by Sciofoni is copied. "Conceits in Cups," has some rare things, especially in the "Peacock" and "The Roc-cup" illustrations. "The Lower Thames" recalls our own wanderings there, only there is not the usual amount of fog. It would have been criminal in the proprietors to merely depict Victor Hugo "on a bust," but to present him in picture in two busts—what shall we say? (Single number 35 cents.)

THE "Elements of Botany," by Prof. W. A. Kellerman, of the Kansas State Agricultural College (John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia, publishers), is a new text-book, bound in attractive style, and printed from good clear type. It is a 12mo, of 366 pages, illustrated with 354 fine wood engravings, and selling at $1 25. In a comparatively small space Prof. Kellerman has succeeded in giving a thorough view of the Vegetable Kingdom. The various organs of plants, with the diversified forms under which they present themselves, are described and their purposes explained; and a complete and interesting study is made of cell-structure, and of the processes by which plants assimilate food and perform their other physiological functions. In the chapters on Classification, while the *Phænogamia* or flowering plants are given due consideration, the mosses, ferns, toadstools, etc., are not overlooked; and the *Bacteria* and other *Protophyta*, which have, from their wonderful effects on human life and health, occupied so much the attention of scientists in the last few years, are very interestingly discussed. The fourth part of the book is devoted to *Economic Botany*, or a consideration of those vegetable products which are found in commerce and which supply the daily needs of man. This is a subject hitherto neglected in botanical text-books, and its consideration gives a valuable practical application to the science of botany which must greatly increase the interest in that science. Prof. Kellerman's book is adapted for school use or for independent study, and is of a size well suited for a spring term of school work.

THE *Century Magazine*, as all men know, made its deserved reputation under the name of *Scribner's*, with Dr. Holland for its editor. Since it has been published by the *Century* Publishing Company, of Union Square, New York, it has held its own and more, and Roswell Smith, the President, with the strong staff of editors, are likely to keep it well abreast of the times. The February number has an article on the poet Keats, in the best vein of the kindred poet Stedman, and a fine portrait of Keats gives us his face. A son of Severn has drawn a picture of his father's grave. Miss Sarah Freeman Clarke inherits the tastes of her father, with no little of his abilities, and will begin notes and sketches in the footprints of Dante in the March and April numbers; but she starts in February with an article on the portraits of Dante. Christina Rossetti also has a paper on the divine comedy. The illustrations of Miss Clarke's paper are from the famous Dante "Mask," and from the Vatican painting by Raphael.

THE *North American Review*, February, 1884, has arrived, and is welcomed as the veteran of reviews, now in its sixty-ninth year, should be. Carl Schurz has a carefully written article on "Corporations, their Employes and the Public;" very seasonable at this time, when it is likely that the Government of the United States will change front upon some of the relations between the governing powers and the governed. He writes from the point of view that if the "corporations have no souls" they ought to have. Henry Vaughan, silurist and poet, is largely quoted from in the article by Prof. Shairp. "John Brown's Place in History," is a long article by Senator J. J. Ingalls, who is of the opinion that "Old John Brown's body now molders in the grave, but his soul is marching on." We who live below Mason and Dixon's line agree as to the body, because Virginians put it to rest. But we are of the opinion that his soul has got there by this time, and that the climate of his present residence was not affected by the recent fall of the mercury to 20° below zero. Prof. West asks, "Must the Classics Go?" but does not say where. We wot of certain school boys who pray for them to go to that geological section where some scientists think there are central fires. The most valuable paper in this number is the statistical article by Hon. J. R. Tucker, M. C. The figures it gives are the result of much pain in compilation. Use will probably be made of them at another time. "The Defects of the Public School System," by Rev. M. G. Savage, is not so Savage an article as one would expect, but full of good suggestions. Dr. Bell and Prof. Trowbridge discuss "Rival Systems of Heating." The *Review* is published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York; 50 cents a number, $5 a year.

Louisiana Politics.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—A number of office-holders are making an effort to reorganize the moribund Republican party in this State. For this purpose the Executive Committee, composed largely of Custom-house officials here, called a State Convention to meet in this city March 5, to appoint delegates to the National Convention, and take into consideration the propriety of putting out a State ticket. The great trouble experienced by the Republican leaders is to get men willing to accept nominations. The call for the convention is so framed as to provide for the nomination of an independent Democrat for Governor, if one can be found who will allow himself to be slaughtered at the polls. It is extremely doubtful if such a man will materialize between this and the date of the convention.

A Subject for Investigation.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Jan. 17.—Government work upon the improvement of Hot Springs creek was virtually suspended today. The contractors left several days since for Washington, and orders were received this morning to suspend active work. It is claimed that only $5,000 is left of the original appropriation for the completion of the work, and further aid will be requested from Congress. Charges are made of fraud and crookedness in the management of the work and the disbursing of the money. It is unlikely that Congress will make a further appropriation until an investigation is had, which is earnestly desired by a majority of the citizens. The general feeling is that there has been crookedness in the matter, but it is thought to be confined to prominent Government officials more than to the contractors.

A Murder at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—This morning at 1:30 o'clock the body of Prof. Peter Voltz, a prominent citizen of Allegheny, was found on the Tenth-street railroad bridge with a bullet hole through the right temple. His coat and vest were open and the pockets rifled and his watch gone. About four feet from the body were thirty cents in change and a tuning fork. There was no evidence of a struggle, and suicide was first suggested, but, as no weapon was found with the remains, it is believed a foul murder has been committed. Voltz leaves a wife and several children grown up. There is no trace of the murderers. The bridge is dark and a favorite resort of thieves.

The Burning of Mrs. Stickney.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Jan. 17.—Concerning the fatal burning of Mrs. Charles P. Stickney, it is stated that she saturated the carpet with naptha preparatory to laying it over another one. While laying down the carpet a stove log came off and she procured a naptha lamp to find it. There was an explosion and she was immediately enveloped in flames. She ran from the room to another and fell at the head of the stairs dead from inhaling the flames. She was terribly burned all over her body. Mr. Stickney's hands are terribly burned. He may lose the use of them.

A Briber's Punishment.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 17.—Judge McCarter has sentenced ex-Speaker of the Assembly, John Egan, to imprisonment at hard labor for one month in the penitentiary and $500 fine for attempt to bribe Assemblyman Armitage. The court took into consideration the plea of guilty, the prisoner's health and a petition for mercy; also the fact that Egan is forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit under the State.

Jesse Dean's Disappearance.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—The home of Jesse Dean, the boy reported missing in Boston, is Oshkosh, this State, but he has two uncles living here, who say he is studying music there, but was accompanied by his mother, and she has sent them no notification of his disappearance.

BARON STE SUZANNE, Governor General of Monaco, is dead.

POLITICAL POINTS

Involving the Prospects of Randall and Payne for Presidential Nomination—What Their Programme Is.

SABIN FAVORS SHERMAN'S BILL.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, said to-day, referring to Senator Sherman's bill to allow national banks to take out circulation equal to 90 per cent. of the market value of their bonds: "I am inclined to look upon it favorably, and I will vote for any proposition that will give us a stable currency—for instance, a thirty to fifty year 2 per cent. bond for banking purposes, maturing at a definite date."

The Senator said that business in Minnesota, and in fact throughout the West, was picking up, and while there were many who believed that the liquidation which had been going on for several months past had not yet reach bed-rock, he was inclined to believe that if it had not the end was near, and he looked for a bright future for the business interests of the country.

THE PAYNE PROGRAMME.

HIS NOMINATION TO BE SOUGHT, HIS ELECTION TO FOLLOW, AND HE WILL THEN SUPPORT HOADLY FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A clever programme is now sketched out as the outcome of the conference here this week of Oliver H. Payne, Chairman Paige and W. C. Whitney. Influences are at once to be set at work for the nomination of Henry B. Payne for President. His election is, of course, part of the programme, after which he is to throw his influence for Hoadly's election to the Senate by the Legislature next winter, and then the combined influence of the administration and Hoadly will make Bookwalter Governor at last.

RANDALL'S CHANCES.

HE WILL BE SUPPORTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION IN CONVENTION, BUT WILL NOT BE PUSHED FOR NOMINATION.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A careful dispatch from Harrisburg says: "It is probable that Randall will have the united support of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Democratic convention, although the Democratic leaders will not push him as a candidate, owing to the division of the party upon the tariff line. The old fight between Wallace and Randall has been temporarily discontinued."

"We shall send," said a very prominent Democrat, "a delegation of strong men. They will be supporters of Randall, but they will feel that a vigorous effort to secure his nomination would only put the two wings of the party further apart."

NEW YORK NOTES.

THE INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE WANT LEGISLATION—ASSIGNED—DELMONICO'S FUNERAL—FINED FOR CRUELTY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Philadelphia Industrial League to-day appointed a committee on National legislation, to meet at Washington on the 23d inst., to wait upon the Shipping, Ways and Means and Post-office and Post-roads Committees of the House of Representatives and the Finance and Commerce Committees of the Senate, to oppose all legislation in favor of free ships or free materials for ship building, and advocates only such a policy as will revive American shipping in the foreign trade in vessels to be built, owned, manned and officered by American citizens. The committee is instructed to advocate the repeal of all internal revenue taxes, and such readjustment of the tariff of 1883 as would give sufficient protection to American labor engaged in the production of wool and manufacture of worsted goods, tin plate, cotton ties, wire rods, burlaps, etc.

Wade & Cummins, clothiers, 251 and 759 Eighth avenue, have assigned. Preference, $15,000.

The Haytian Consul announces that Miragone has surrendered to the Government troops.

The funeral of Charles Delmonico took place to-day from the Catholic church of St. Leo, whither the remains had been taken at an early hour from his late residence. John Hoey, S. L. M. Barlow, Wm. B. Dinsmore, J. M. Mora and J. C. Babcock, at the request of the family, accompanied the body to the church. The ladies of the family continue to be prostrated with grief, and were unable to attend the religious services. Solemn mass requiem was celebrated by the pastor of the church. He also preached a brief eulogy. The body was placed in the Delmonico vault in the old St. Patrick Cathedral. Every hotel in town and many out of town were represented at the funeral. The society of New York was also largely represented. The church was crowded and many were unable to enter.

Capt. Joshua Slocum, of the ship Northern Light, convicted of cruelty to H. A. Slater, a sailor, has been sentenced to pay $500 fine. The amount was paid and the Captain released.

The National Bottle and Phial Association is holding its annual meeting with closed doors. Definite action is expected against the reduction of the tariff on glass, and the present high wages.

The Typothetæ Society celebrated the birth of Benjamin Franklin to-night by a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel. The guests included Henry Ward Beecher, Andrew McLain, Henry Carey Baird, Wm. Henry Smith, Geo. W. Cable, Isaac Bromley, of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and Bernard Peters.

After a meeting to-night of the Trustees of the Madison-avenue Congregational church, of which Rev. Dr. John Newman is pastor, it was announced that all the Trustees, except one, had signed a letter to Dr. Newman expressing in the highest terms their regard for his character and their confidence in him as a pastor.

Speaker Carlisle will be a guest of the Free Trade Club, New York, at its annual dinner, early in February.

Anthony J. Bleecker, a well-known real estate dealer, died to-day aged 85.

Geo. Lephart, Jr., was convicted in the United States Circuit Court for using and selling washed postage stamps and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Fire in a Six-story Factory Building at New York Does Heavy Damage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The six-story factory building occupied by Smith & Bell, carpenters, J. Thom, brass-cork manufacturer, Knoedler & Co., picture frames, John Clokman, easels, and Otto Loehr, photographic instruments, Geo. Heck, stair rails, and Vickop & Dorlain, cabinet-makers, burned to-night. The losses will aggregate $100,000; partially covered by insurance.

BUSINESS HOUSES BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 17.—A fire at Fayette, Mo., Wednesday morning destroyed several stores, involving a loss of $75,000; partially insured.

The dry goods and clothing store of C. Levy, Litchfield, Ill., burned yesterday. Loss $13,000.

AT CANASTOTA, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A fire at Canastota, Madison county, this morning destroyed a large part of the business portion. The losses aggregate upwards of $70,000; mostly insured.

A HOTEL BURNED.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 17.—A private dispatch states that the Montezuma Hotel, Hot Springs, Las Vegas, N. M., was destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The fire originated in the cellar, which cut off the water supply before anything could be done. This hotel was one of the finest in the West, and belonged to the Santa Fe Railroad Company.

A FLORIDA HOTEL FIRE.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 17.—The *Times-Union* Live Oak special says that Scoville & Culpepper's new hotel at Lower Suannee Spring was burned to-day. Loss, $75,000.

AT LAS VEGAS, N. M.

DENVER, Jan. 17.—The grand Montezuma Hotel, at Las Vegas, N. M., burned this afternoon. The fire originated in the basement, is is supposed, from a gasoline machine, and in thirty minutes the hotel was in ruins. The guests, numbering 100, lost everything, barely escaping with their lives. Frozen fire-plugs rendered the fire department powerless. The hotel was owned by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, and was one of the finest structures in the West. Loss, $300,000; insurance, less than $100,000, distributed among a large number of companies.

WIRE WAIFS.

MRS. ELIZA STEWART, mother of ex-Gov. P. B. T. Pinchback, died at New Orleans last evening, aged 80.

WM. DELPP, a farmer near Augusta, Ga., shot and killed Alex Brunson, a negro, who was prowling about his potato patch.

FRANCIS W. ROCKWELL, Republican, has been elected to Congress from the Twelfth Massachusetts district to succeed Gen. Robinson.

THE Vaughan building, at Providence, R. I., occupied by the Rhode Island National Bank and several firms, burned late last night. Loss unknown.

THE Kansas Republican State Central Committee will meet at Topeka February 6, to call a State convention to select delegates to the National Convention at Chicago.

A GENERAL court martial has been appointed to meet at San Antonio, Tex., February 4, to try Capt. A. S. B. King on the charge of duplicating the pay account.

THOMAS A. DEAN, a member of the firm of Woodford, Dean & Co., Indianapolis, has been committed to the insane asylum. His mania is of a violent character.

CULPEPPER AUSTIN, while digging a well in Union county, N. C., was killed by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. Mack Chapman was terribly mangled, and is dying.

THE Indianapolis Board of Trade yesterday discussed the Lowell Bankruptcy Bill and instructed the delegates to the National Board of Trade to urge its adoption by that body.

JOHN H. TROWBRIDGE & SON, flour and grain dealers, Albany, N. Y., have assigned. Assets $20,000, about equal to the preferences. The failure is owing to the suspension of Coleman & Co., of New York.

JNO. SUDER, Joseph Suder and Jeremiah T. Wilson, photographers, Philadelphia, on pleading guilty of manufacturing and selling obscene pictures, were sentenced to each pay a fine of $500 and imprisonment for one year.

THE house of a man named Cruzer, Township Treasurer, at Lafayette, Gratiot county, Mich., was raided Monday night by two burglars for the purpose of plunder. They were driven out but left Cruzer fatally injured.

A SINGULAR suicide occurred near Salt Lake City, Utah, yesterday morning. Daniel Morris, aged 84, a Mormon polygamist with three wives, after reading the Governor's message went to a shed adjoining the house and hung himself.

GEORGE BEUPLER, aged 17, a waiter at Corten's Hotel, Elizabeth, N. J., went last night with a candle to the room of Godfried Estenberger and was shot dead. Estenberger is only four months from Germany and was an employe of Singer's factory.

GEO. R. WARD, proprietor of the Relay House, Birmingham, Ala., discovering a burglar in the hotel early yesterday morning, tried to capture him. The burglar shot Ward in the cheek and struck him with a slungshot, and then escaped. Ward's wounds are serious.

MR. ARGUS DEAN, of Otisco, Ind., an experienced and intelligent fruit-grower, says the recent cold weather undoubtedly killed the fruit germs of the peach trees. As to the killing of the trees, that depends on the situation and condition of the orchards. The weather preceding the late cold spell was very favorable.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The Steamer Germanic Spoken at Sea with a Broken Shaft.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The steamer France has arrived from Havre, and reports that January 9, latitude 47° 29′, longitude 37° 26′, she spoke the steamer Germanic, with her shaft broken, going east. She wanted no assistance, and all were well.

An Associated Press dispatch notes that the steamer Western Land spoke, on the 10th inst., the disabled steamer Germanic, then about 1,250 miles from Queenstown and going east. The officers of the steamship France say the Germanic did not ask for assistance. The sea was somewhat chopped, but otherwise the weather was good. The Germanic sailed with 91 steerage and 65 saloon passengers. It is expected she will arrive off the Irish coast Sunday or Monday next. Meanwhile two powerful tugs have been sent from Liverpool to search for the steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Cleared—Steamships Lucy P. Miller, Belize; Asturina Benaventura, Liverpool; Healthmore, Amsterdam. Arrived—Steamships New York, Kate Carroll, New York; ships Annie M. Law, Liverpool; Cashmere, Barrow; barks Genitore Tarrabachia, Liverpool; Nuevo, Virginia, Port Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Arrived—Cephalonia, from Liverpool; Segrero, London; France, Havre; Wisconsin, Liverpool; Circassia, Glasgow.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Arrived out—Wyoming, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 17.—Arrived—Gallia, from New York.

HE MADE A SCOOP.

A Shelbyville, Ind., Journalist Steals a Bride and is Happy as if He Had Scooped a Big Item.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

SHELBYVILLE, IND., Jan. 17.—Mr. Thos. F. Chafee, an attache of the *Daily Republican*, has for some time past been paying his attentions to Miss Lida Deitzer, a well-known young lady of the East End. Mr. Chafee is highly connected and possessed of some property, and is altogether a gentleman of good repute. For some unexplained reason Mr. Deitzer, the father of the young lady, objected to the proposed match, and set his foot down hard on the proposition of his daughter to leave the parental roof. The old gentleman failed to sustain his objection, but caused sufficient apprehension in the minds of the couple to prevent a marriage at home. Yesterday afternoon what personal effects of Miss Dietzer as could be spirited away were taken to Mr. Chafee's residence, and last night they went down to Greensburg, where they were quietly wedded. They are now in their own home, enjoying the sweet comforts thereof, while Master Cupid exultantly cries, "Score another run for me."

Breaking Up a Ring.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The excitement over an exciting contest for the election of four gas trustees by the City Council ended to-day by the selection of Wm. Leeds, John S. Rittenhouse, E. B. Morris and Jas. E. Salter. The independent or reform members of the Council united to prevent the election of any of the former trustees, among whom were Wm. Leeds and David H. Lane. Notwithstanding he was opposed, Leeds was elected by the select branch of the Council by a vote of 18 to 12. Lane sent a letter to the common branch saying he was not a candidate for re-election. The object of the reformers is to break up the gas ring.

Closed by Creditors.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

LIBERTY, IND., Jan. 17.—Jacob Frankel, a prominent dry goods merchant of this place, had his store closed this morning by the United States Marshal, Frankel having confessed judgment in the United States Court in favor of Louis Wyler, of Cincinnati, for $6,000. There are a large number of creditors, but particulars can not be learned at present.

A Murder In Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Hillsboro, Ill., special says: "At a county spelling school near here last night, Walter Walcher killed Stephen Sturgeon. Is is believed the cause of the tragedy is the fact that both young men were courting the same girl. Walcher claims that the shooting was accidental."

Dewey, the Forger.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—C. F. Dewey, alias O. H. Halpert, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement from Kidder, Peabody & Co. and banks in Montreal, by means of forged bills of lading and drafts, securing about $80,000, has made restitution of about $60,000.

Death Sentence Commuted.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—The *Post-Dispatch* special from Jefferson City, Mo., says Gov. Crittenden has commuted the sentence of Emmet Jones, the negro who was to be hung here to-morrow for the murder of Antoine Valle, to imprisonment for life.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY.

A Movement to Raise a Lecture Fund in Frankfort—Gov. Knott Selects a Namesake for His Page.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM OTHER PLACES.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—An effort will be made in this city next week to obtain a subscription of $10 from each person earnestly seeking the cultivation of the mind instead of the present all-prevailing cultivation of the heel, to be used as a fund toward securing weekly or semi-monthly lectures by the ablest lecturers of the country. It is desired that $1,000 be raised, which sum, together with the proceeds of the hall from the audience other than the season subscribers, it is thought, will enable Frankfort to hear at least ten lectures during the season. There is a great deal of culture in the Capital City, but, unfortunately for the reputation of the town, it has not properly been manifested by a public patronage to a character of entertainments truly elevating and improving, and it is hoped the zealous friends to so commendable an enterprise will be able to enkindle interest enough among the people to give Frankfort the credit abroad that it is known at home is really due to it. Gen. Fayette Hewitt, Gov. Knott, Secretary of State McKenzie and Col. J. W. Tate are taking the lead in the movement, and will doubtless have the hearty co-operation of the Frankfort Lyceum, presided over by Col. J. Stoddard Johnston. Preliminary to this course will be the lecture to be delivered next Monday night at the Opera-house by Hon. George R. Wendling, of Illinois. Every seat in the house should be engaged, for it will be at the rarest intervals that Frankfort will have the opportunity of listening to a greater lecturer and orator.

The petition for rehearing in the case of Phillips, &c., vs. Shipp, &c., of Louisville, was overruled to-day in the Court of Appeals. This is the long-contested suit growing out of a deficit in the accounts of the executor of the Phillips estate, and which was decided not long ago against the heirs by reason of the statutory limitation to the time of securing a judgment.

Hon. Chas. D. Jacob, Mayor of Louisville, is at the Buhr Hotel visiting his daughter, Mrs. Isaac P. Caldwell.

The Governor to-day appointed J. Proctor Knott Malin, a lad from Breckinridge county, as the page allowed the Executive Department by the Legislature. He is one of the handsomest as well as brightest young visitors in the city.

GEORGETOWN.

A CREDULOUS PUBLIC—A HANDSOME DENTIST SUDDENLY GONE—A CONFIDING WOMAN DEAD—ARE THE INGREDIENTS OF A MYSTERY.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 16.—About the 1st of October a Dr. White and a female companion, supposed to be his wife, came to this city, and the Doctor swung his sign in a conspicuous place as a dentist. The Georgetown office was a branch of a larger establishment in Lexington, the Doctor spending three days of each week alternately in both cities. The pair secured lodgings at a private residence here, and proceeded to get in debt and attend to business to an unlimited extent. The female was lady-like, and the Doctor a large, portly, handsome-looking gentleman. They were not slow in ingratiating themselves into the good graces of our citizens. Some weeks after their arrival here the woman was taken suddenly and violently sick, and was attended sedulously by the landlady, a Mrs. Brown. The disease slowly developed into typhoid fever, and after many weeks' illness the woman died. The landlady questioned the sick woman as to her relatives, but elicited no information other than that she had married the Doctor in Cleveland, Ohio, where her relatives resided. After the death of the woman she was placed in a vault at the City Cemetery, as the Doctor spoke of having the remains sent to Cleveland as soon as arrangements could be made to that effect. In the meantime he continued to go back and forth between this city and Lexington. Mrs. Brown becoming somewhat suspicious, wrote to the officials at Cleveland making inquiries about Dr. White and lady. Receiving for an answer that no such parties had been married in that city, she called for an explanation from the Doctor. His statements were not water-proof, and the creditors began to clamor for settlements. They are still clamoring. The offices in Georgetown and Lexington are both for rent, and the Doctor has responded to a sudden call elsewhere, location not known.

The most perplexing thing about the whole affair for the cemetery officials is to know what to do with the remains still lying in the vault. The affair, so far as the woman is concerned, seems to be shrouded in deep mystery. She was probably the victim of man's villainy—enticed from home and friends to die among strangers, and to await for charity to consign her remains to a last resting place.

There has been quite a number of deaths in this vicinity during the last week, generally old people and negroes.

NICHOLASVILLE.

MARRIAGE OF DEUT HOOVER, CASHIER OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, TO MISS JENNIE KEITH.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NICHOLASVILLE, Jan. 16.—Mr. Deut Hoover, the popular Cashier of the First National Bank at this place, was married in Cincinnati at 10 o'clock this morning to Miss Jennie Keith, one of Lexington's most beautiful belles. Their marriage was kept exceedingly quiet. No one here knew anything of it until Mr. Hoover telegraphed the news to his sister, Mrs. Mabin. The elegant home of the handsome groom, on the corner of Harrodsburg avenue and Seminary street, is brightly illuminated to-night, in anticipation of the arrival of the lovely bride, who is well known here.

JUNCTION CITY.

TRUMBULL & CO. LOSE TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF MERCHANDISE BY FIRE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

DANVILLE, Jan. 17.—An accidental fire occurred last night, at Junction City, in this county, by which Trumbull & Co. lost merchandise to the amount of $20,000. To what extent, and in what companies they were insured, could not be ascertained.

Wells & Tuttle, in the same building, lost a stock of goods, amount not ascertained.

The building was owned by Alex. Tribble, and was insured for $30,000 in the London Lancashire.

The post-office, a small building of little value, was also burned; contents saved.

KENTUCKY RIVER.

A Word for Beattyville and Estill County in the Appropriation Asked for Opening the River.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 12.—Your article of the 11th inst., in reference to the Kentucky Union railroad, commencing at Hodges' Station, on the C. and O., midway between Mt. Sterling and Winchester, running eastward into the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, induces me to ask space for another portion of our mountain county, which, in fact, is the most valuable portion of it, and which Louisville ought to seek the patronage of, and make tributary to herself. I refer to that portion of the country known as the *Three Forks* of the Kentucky river.

The Commonwealth ceded the Kentucky river, from its mouth to the Three Forks, to the general Government a few years back, in consequence of which several appropriations have been made by the Congress, with which the locks and dams from the mouth of the river to Frankfort have been thoroughly repaired and navigation permanently opened. There is an appropriation, as yet untouched, for the erection of a dam at Beattyville, opposite the mouth of the south fork of the river, the middle and north forks coming together two miles above.

It, is now confidently expected that the next river and harbor bill will contain appropriations for dams Nos. 5 and 6, next above Frankfort, and one more below Beattyville. This last one becomes an immediate necessity upon the construction of the one at Beattyville, reasons for which are fully reported to the Government, I understand, by the officers having the work in charge. The period ought to be in the near future when the rivers will be slackwatered to the Three Forks. This being done, coal of the finest quality can be shipped to Louisville for a lower price than ever before sold at in that city. The cost of mining will be the same per bushel as at the Pennsylvania mines, and the descent from the mouth of the entries into the hills will in many instances be, by incline directly into barges, whereas railroad transportation for fifty miles is requisite in some instances before reaching the barges within the pools at Pittsburgh. The transportation down the Kentucky lockage free will be cheaper, because of shorter travel, and, when yarded, will stand it better than any coal probably ever shipped down the Ohio river. The coal merchants at Frankfort will bear witness that Beattyville coal has been in their yards for years without slacking a particle, and at all times commanding a cent or two more per bushel than Pittsburgh or any other coal carried to the Frankfort market. The seam is a four-foot seam and over. See Prof. Owens' report, first volume, page 216. So much for the coal.

The timber upon the main streams of the Kentucky and their tributaries, is unsurpassed probably by any in the world. The walnuts at the headwaters of the Middle fork and the Line and other south branches of the North fork, up next to Black and Pine mountains, are unequaled, as I believe, in all America. All this timber will have to pass down the main streams coming into the uppermost pool at Beattyville. The timber from the Upper Kentucky now supplies ten mills at Frankfort, the lumber from which is daily shipped to Eastern markets, as far East as Boston. Millions of acres of land are drained by the upper tributaries of the Kentucky river, which are covered with timber of the finest quality known.

The iron ores of Estill and Lee counties are of the Red river kind, principally kidney ore. The best iron made in the West is from the Red river iron establishments, which is consumed in car wheels. This character of iron ore is upon both sides of the Kentucky in great quantities in Lee county, the county seat of which is Beattyville. Estill below is equally favored.

This is the character of country which I would have tributary to Louisville. But will Louisville herself have it so? Is she not more interested in the slackwater improvement of the Kentucky river than any other people within the Commonwealth? When improved as contemplated, as a matter of necessity, will not coal, iron and timber float down to the city of the falls? Nature has so ordained, apparently, and will not the enterprising people of your city aid in furthering objects so desirable? This is about the only portion of the mountain country which can not be circumvented by Cincinnati.

She has already, by her Cincinnati Southern and Kentucky Central, secured everything east of Frankfort within the influence of these roads, Lexington, Georgetown, Paris and Winchester being but suburbs of Cincinnati. Hence if it is possible for Louisville to secure this portion of our vast mountain resources, should she not do so by all the means within her power? It is fit, therefore, that a Louisville Representative in the Congress is Chairman, and has charge of the River and Harbor Bill. Then ought not your people see to it that this great artery of commerce, which will bear upon its bosom so many millions of wealth, should receive the earliest and fullest attention at Washington? Is it not the duty of Mr. Willis (not as a Kentuckian and Louisvillian merely, but as an American Representative), with a knowledge of the wealth within the country drained by the Kentucky river, to see that full justice is done her? For more than a dozen years since the war all other sections and States—East, West, North and South—have shared in the appropriations contained in the River and Harbor Bill except Kentucky. Should we not, therefore, be entitled to have our loss of time made up, and appropriations sufficient for continuous work both at Beattyville and down the river, and locks Nos. 5 and 6 and up the river, until the whole is completed?

K. R.

An American Girl in Victoria's Regalia.

The following letter is cut from the pages of *The Southern Rose*, Charleston, S. C.:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1838.—It gives me much pleasure, my dear aunt, to write you such agreeable news as I have to afford you. The Queen has taken her last sitting, and father has painted a half length of her (by permission) for the celebrated print publishers, Hodgson & Greaves, for which he is to receive the sum of $1,000, and by this time it is being engraved. He expresses himself as being highly pleased with the kindness and affability of Queen Victoria. At the last sitting he requested to have the jewels to paint from, and her Majesty kindly volunteered to have them on, but father represented to her the length of time it must necessarily take, and requested permission to bring his daughter for that purpose, which was cordially granted. So the next day he brought Blanch to the palace. She gives a pretty description of the corridors she passed through—groups of pages laughing and talking, etc.; they were shown into the Queen's closet, a magnificent apartment, furnished with gold-colored damask, and quantities of gilding—a large window looking out upon an exquisite garden. From thence they were ushered into the painting-room, 'a pretty room enough'—near the window a throne covered with crimson, and Her Majesty's chair of crimson and gold placed on it. The Baroness Lehzen entered, and saluted Blanch kindly, clasped the garter of jewels on her arm, left the rest of the jewels with them and retired. Blanch immediately, at father's request, strung the large diamond earrings on her ears (for hers, you are aware, are not pierced), placed the enameled collar of St. George and the Dragon around her neck, etc., and thus equipped she took her seat on the throne. She makes this remark: 'While seated, I could not but think how odd it was, that I, Blanch Sully, should cross the Atlantic to visit the palace, wear the Queen's jewels, and mount her throne!' She had not been seated long, when the Baroness entered to announce the Queen, and at that instant Victoria appeared. 'As the Queen approached, I descended from the throne in my borrowed plumes and made a low obeisance. Her Majesty returned it, and immediately entered into conversation with me, asking various questions, as whether this was my first visit to England, and how I liked it, etc., etc., then asked father my age, and after chatting and looking at the picture she withdrew, not, however, before my father requested her autograph.' She retired after this voluntary visit, and sent by the Baroness an autograph addressed to father, and one to Blanch, with a likeness of herself, a little head in silver when Princess Victoria, which she requested Blanch to retain as a remembrance of her and of her visit to London. She also sent to know if they had breakfasted, and Blanch said that in leaving the painting room they saw refreshments laid out on silver waiters, in an adjoining apartment. The Queen and those ladies who were in waiting expressed themselves very much pleased with the likeness—and many artists and gentlemen connoisseurs (Blanch writes word) declare it is the best that has been painted of her.

"Of London, both father and Blanch speak in raptures, and they have found much to admire in the works of many artists. In a day or two after the jewel business, father took Blanch to try on the coronation robes for him to sketch from—so, by permission, of course, for you know how sacred those things are considered—they proceeded to the Queen's robe-maker, and Miss Blanch had to play Queen over again. The great robe is six yards long, of velvet lined with ermine, and so heavy that Blanch said she was glad when father had finished his sketches.

"Blanch has had the good fortune to meet T. Moore, Sir Sidney Smith, Marquis of Lansdowne, and some others whose names have escaped me, and is quite intimate with Mrs. Jamieson."—[*The Critic.*

Died from the Effects of an Abortion.

LANCASTER, PA., Jan. 17.—Hallie Scholl, daughter of a prominent citizen of Lancaster, died this morning from an abortion alleged to be committed by Dr. Bruce, of Philadelphia. Joseph Stricker, her alleged betrayer, is under arrest. The girl, in her dying statement, said that four other girls were under treatment at the house in Philadelphia where she was operated upon. Dr. Bruce was arrested at Philadelphia to-night. He was tried once on a similar charge, but was acquitted.

A Bad Job.

GALVESTON, Jan. 17.—The *News'* Austin special says the stone-cutters employed in the construction of the new capitol make the charge that the concrete foundation is such that a structure built upon it will necessarily crack and crumble. Gov. Ireland, accompanied by a number of stone-cutters, tested the matter to-day, and saw several cakes of concrete broken almost as easily as glass.

Jakie in the Rear.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The score in the billiard contest at the end of the fourth night stood: Vignaux 2,400, Schaefer 2,384. Vignaux in twelve innings made 712, including a run of 322. Schaefer's highest was 291.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Weather Holds the Boards and a Postponement is Declared, With All Entries and Bets Off.

THE GENERAL SITUATION SUMMED UP.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Rains to-day and the worst sort of a track necessitate another postponement of the races. Entries and bets off. It is extremely doubtful if there will be any races this week, or until there is a general clearing off of the weather. It is impossible for the track to be in good condition inside of five days, and it is raining to-night.

RACE RECAPITULATION.

THE WEATHER CONTINUES TO HOLD THE BOARDS—A DAY FOR SHORT HORSES—PROGRAMME AND ENTRIES.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—After repeated postponements racing was resumed at the Fair Grounds to-day in the presence of a very slim crowd indeed. But what else was to be expected with threatening clouds overhead and one of the worst tracks ever seen? In the early forenoon it was thought there would be another postponement; but as there had been some impatience manifested at the long delay, which, however, was almost unavoidable, it was decided at noon to resume the sport, if such it could be called. Racing in the mud, in the presence of a few spectators, with water to be seen in all directions and hardly a dry spot in the field, is not the most exhilarating sport in the world. But, hoping and waiting for the good time coming, it was agreed to make the best of a bad situation and let the fun go on, even with present loss staring the management in the face.

DOWNING THE FAVORITES.

The racing was about as sensational as could be desired, since every favorite was hopelessly beaten, the rankest of rank outsiders winning the first two events, while the horsemen and the real knowing ones got badly left in the last race—the Gen. Jackson Stakes. When Brunswick's name appeared on the board a week ago it was stated with some degree of positiveness that he would not start; that he had no work at all since he came here, and that even if he should start he would be the last horse in the hunt. I heard a couple of trainers say just before the race to-day that the horse had not been well galloped since he got here, some weeks ago, and that he could not possibly get a place. After Brunswick had ran away from his company as if they were a lot of crabs, running as strong at the finish as when he started, Fred. Carter, an experienced Brighton Beach trainer, excitedly exclaimed to a wondering and gaping knot of horsemen: "Well, if that don't beat anything I ever saw on a race course; here is a horse that hasn't been even galloped since he came here, and he runs as if he could vanquish anything in America." And such was the fact; the horse was apparently in as fine running condition as he ever was in his life, and rushed through the splashing mud as if he liked it. The fact of it is, that the rest Brunswick has had here has been of material benefit to him. He participated in the Brighton Beach races until the close of the season there. Since then he has needed but little training, and while he has been given some light exercise, he has had nothing like what might be called work. He looked and acted the race-horse to-day though, and as matters look at present there is nothing in the Mystic Crewe that can make Brunswick run his best.

Princess, the winner of three straight races here, was the favorite at odds over the field, but she was outclassed to-day, and had to take a back seat. In her other races the company was rather poor, which accounted for her easy victories. The race was a selling sweepstakes, and the winner was bought in by his owner at the entered price—$3,000.

The victory of Bagdad in the mile and a quarter dash was perhaps as much of a sensation as the Brunswick race. The winner had started three times before, and used to quit badly after going half a mile or so. Under the circumstances hardly anybody thought of putting a dollar on him in a race of a mile and a quarter, and carrying his full weight at that. But to-day he showed not the faintest symptoms of quitting from first to last, and won with something to spare. All of which affords a warning to Louisville turf speculators—be very chary of backing favorites at New Orleans, particularly if the track is a quagmire of slush and mud.

The big chestnut colt Melikoff, by Breathitt-Leap-year, arrived from Natchez yesterday, and is now one of Green Morris' string. Morris simply purchased his running qualities from Mr. James Swigert, who owns the colt. Melikoff is a grand-looking animal, being over 16 hands high, and if looks go for anything he ought to make a good race-horse. But he has more than looks to his credit. He won the Withers Stakes here last spring, but was disqualified for a foul, and he was a close third in the Boston Club Stakes, not more than a neck separating Lloyd Daly, the winner, Granite and Melikoff. He will be entered in the 3-year-old stakes here at the spring meeting and in stakes further North.

When the news of D. A. Engeman's death was received, the Brighton Beachers here held a meeting at the St. Charles Hotel and adopted resolutions of respect to his memory, referring in feeling terms to the many good qualities of the deceased. From all accounts Mr. Engeman was a charitable, kind-hearted man, and the expressions of regret were equally sincere and outspoken. Mr. Engeman was the owner of the Brighton Beach race-course, and the question is now mooted here who will be the future managers or owners of that valuable property. The marital and domestic affairs of the deceased were such that it is surmised there will be litigations as to who will control the race-track property. It is to be hoped it will pass into the hands of a thoroughly responsible company, so that energetic and honest management will characterize the sport at that popular sea-side resort.

The Duke of Montalban and Olivette have been declared out of the Mystic Krewe Handicap. Princess, up to to-day, was the favorite in the books, only three to one being laid against her. Brunswick, after to-day's performance, will be installed as first choice. There was some informality in entering Brooklyn, and he has been declared ineligible. Considerable money has already been invested, but the safer plan, I judge, would be to wait until the day of the race. If you then get but slight odds against your favorite, you will at least be sure of a start for your money.

It has been definitely decided that the Mystic Krewe will be run on February 23, regardless of postponements in connection with intervening events. That date is on the eve of the carnival pageants, and the city will then be crowded with strangers. With the advantages of a good day and a fast track, thousands would turn out to the Fair grounds and the management would make up for preceding losses incident to bad weather.

Jockey O'Hara has been engaged to ride for M. Danaher this season.

How to kill time has been the perplexing problem with the average turfite hereabouts since racing days are so few and far between. Drawing to bobtail flushes relieves the monotony of some; others take in the chicken fights and visit the tiger in his den; a few amuse themselves at billiards, while a majority stroll around town in groups, occasionally indulging in language to remind one of "our army in Flanders." But where is the wonder, with so many prvoking disappointments?

The hurdler, Carter H. Harrison, has entirely recovered from the effects of his fall in the last race he ran. T. A.

THE REWARD OF AUTHORSHIP.

Low and High Prices Paid For Prose and Poetic Writing.

[*The Critic.*]

Anthony Throllope in his entertaining autobiography sums up the pecuniary result of his thirty years of literary work at seventy thousand pounds, and speaks of it as "comfortable, but not splendid." Perhaps not, as an author at once so prolific and popular, or as compared with the great sums realized by a few of his contemporaries; but there are few authors, probably, who would not regard $350,000 as a much more than "comfortable" result of thirty years of work. The fact is, literature is very much of a lottery, and blanks and prizes are distributed in a queer and not altogether satisfactory manner. And moreover, the prizes have not been so large that the recipients have become, like one of our modern plutocrats, so rich that the further acquisition of wealth ceased to be an object. One of the prize-drawers was Mr. Trollope's mother—to which indefatigable blue-stocking her son seems to do but scant justice. She sold her "Factory Boy" for eighteen hundred pounds, and received correspondingly large sums for her other long since forgotten books. She was an heroic little lady, as sufficiently appears from Mr. Trollope's autobiography, and she well earned her money by the difficulties she conquered. Another authoress who made authorship pay handsomely was Fanny Burney. To be sure, she sold her "Evelina"—which can hardly be called forgotten, for it turned up in one of the popular "libraries" the other day—for twenty pounds; but then she received three thousand pounds for her "Camilla," which will have no resurrection, and half as much for her equally defunct "Wanderer." A bookseller bought Jane Austen's "Northanger Abbey" for ten pounds, and had so poor an opinion of its merits, or at least so much doubt of its success, that he kept the manuscript for several years, not daring to risk its publication. Mrs. Radcliffe received no very large sum for her blood-curdling tales. "The Italian" she sold for eight hundred pounds, and for the famous "Udolpho" she received but five hundred. Fielding's pen always commanded large pay. He received a thousand pounds for his "Amelia"—which enjoys the distinction of being the first book published in England of which a second edition was called for on the day of publication—and twenty-two hundred pounds for "Tom Jones." By way of contrast, it may be noted that a second edition of Samuel Richardson's "Sir Charles Grandison" was not called for until twenty years after the publication of the first. Swift received but three hundred pounds for his immortal "Gulliver." Sterne did better with "Tristram Shandy," selling it for seven hundred pounds. Goodwin received but eighty-four pounds for "Caleb Williams," though his forgotten "St. Leon" was sold for four hundred. The Lambs sold their "Tales from Shakespeare" for the pittance of sixty-three pounds.

With the poets, fortune and the publishers have been fickle indeed. Burns received but twenty pounds for the 1786 edition of his poems, and only seven hundred for that of the succeeding year. Byron's work was very handsomely remunerated. He received more than four thousand pounds for "Childe Harold," three thousand for "Don Juan," and sums ranging from three hundred to one thousand pounds for his dramas and shorter poems. Thomas Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope" brought him only twenty pounds, but his later literary work was well paid, he receiving, for instance, twelve hundred pounds for his "Specimens of the British Poets." George Crabbe realized the handsome sum of three thousand pounds from his "Tales of the Hall." Tom Moore is credited with fifteen thousand for his Irish Melodies, and all his works—except the unfortunate "Thomas Little" poems—were sold for large sums. Southey was not only an industrious but also a generally well-paid author, though he received but fifty pounds for his "Joan of Arc," and only one hundred and fifteen for the first edition of "Thalaba."

To go back to an earlier time, Dryden received £250 for his "Fables" and £1,200 for his "Virgil." The fortunate John Gay derived £1,650 for his "Beggars' Opera" and £1,000 for his poems. A few years before, Prior realized £4,000 for a subscription edition of his poems. Goldsmith sold his "Traveller" for £20. He received three times as much for the "Vicar," five times as much for the "Deserted Village," and £500 for his "Goodnatured Man." Johnson received but £10 for his "London" and £15 for his "Vanity of Human Wishes." From "Irene" he realized nearly £300; £300 from his lives of the poets, and £125 from "Rasselas." For his life of the great Doctor, Boswell received £1,000. A generation before, Elizabeth Carter had received an equal sum for her translation of Epictetus; and a generation later Reginald Heber received the almost incredibly large sum for his "Journey Thorugh India?"

The fallibility of publishers is rather strikingly shown in the case of Kinglake's "Eothen," one of the most brilliant literary successes of the last generation. Not a reputable publisher in London would have anything to do with the book, and at last, in despair, the author placed it with one of the most obscure of the brotherhood, bearing the expense of publication himself. John Murray refused the brothers Smith the paltry twenty pounds which was their modest price for the "Rejected Addresse." Another publisher brought it out, and after it had run through sixteen editions Mr. Murray paid £130 for the privilege of issuing a seventeenth. George Eliot's experience with the publishers was a decidedly pleasant one. She is said to have received not less than £8,000 for any of her novels, and for one of them she was paid nearly double that amount. Wilkie Collins was paid £5,000 for "Armadale," and has received correspondingly large sums for his other novels. What is believed to be the highest price ever paid for poetry, was paid on this side of the water, when Mr. Longfellow received from the proprietor of a weekly journal $4,000, or about $20 a line, for his "Hanging of the Crane." Tennyson received from an English magazine £100, or about seven dollars a line, for "Tithonus," and did still better with his "Revenge," receiving for it three hundred pounds, or about twelve dollars a line.

The times have changed marvelously since the Grub-street days of a century ago. To be sure, the multitude of writers has become so great that a production which a hundred years ago would have given its author a great reputation now falls from the press comparatively unnoticed; but on the other hand, the great increase in the number of readers and the growth of the periodical press give authors such an opportunity as they have never had before, and render at least a reasonable pecuniary return for their labor almost certain. In these respects the old time can hardly be called "good," and it is not to be regretted that it had "wings to fly away." EDWARD JOHNSON.

BURLINGTON, VT.

Plantation Music.

[*W. Potts in the Critic.*]

It is with some hesitancy that I venture to criticise a writer who has given so much pleasure as Joel Chandler Harris, in whom one feels a national pride. There is no less authority for attributing the banjo to the Virginian negroes than Thomas Jefferson, who in his "Notes on Virginia," printed in 1784, describing the colored race in that State, says: "In music they are more generally gifted than the whites with accurate ears for tune and time, and they have been found capable of imagining a small catch." In a foot-note the author says: "The instrument proper to them is the banjar, which they brought hither from Africa, and which is the origin of the guitar, its chords being precisely the four lower chords of the guitar." This is from the rare first edition of Jefferson's "Notes." The later editions not being accessible at my present writing, I am unable to say whether the statement is repeated, or additional particulars given. At the period of 1784 traveling "negro minstrel shows" were unknown. As to the "bones," they seem to be an adaptation of the castanets, generally supposed in this country to be Spanish, which are somewhat similar. The latter were introduced to Europe from the East, and are of high antiquity. They were probably brought into Spain by the Moors. I have heard them used on the banks of the Nile, several hundred miles in the interior of Egypt, as recently as two years ago. The kamengha, an instrument something like the ancient viol, with two strings played with a bow, is also said to be ancient. I have heard it played with much ability, in perfect tune and time, at Luxor and other parts of Egypt. Such an instrument among a race brought in contact with Western civilization would naturally be supplanted by the violin.

Fashionable Feathers.

Marabout, says a Paris correspondent, may be put down as the most fashionable feather of the present moment; but it is used more especially for smart, dressy bonnets. Some of these feathers are naturally tipped with gray, and others are dyed a delicate pink or pale yellow. Others, again, have fine spiral threads of gold attached to each strand, or very small gold beads. The following capotes are decorated with these feathers: The first is a charming bonnet in Persian lilac-colored velvet; the brim is open, as a few of the newest bonnets are again being made, only the open brim, instead of being smooth, is fluted or plaited, buckram and velvet together. The crown is full and surrounded with folds of the velvet, and the garter-strings are made of the piece velvet also, owing to the difficulty doubtless of matching so delicate a color. Over the front of the crown nods a plume of white marabout tipped with deep gray. A second capote, much smaller, is covered smoothly with pale, glace pink velvet, and tied with ribbon-velvet strings to match. The edge is bound with sealskin, and it is decorated with a pouf of pale pink marabout. A third bonnet is composed of deep claret-colored net gathered on a wire form, and further ornamented with a cord made of clustered garnet buds sewn over the wires, which form a spiral around the edge. Claret velvet strings and a pouf of marabout to match complete a bonnet that the fashionables of to-day elect to wear as a change from felt and velvet. This sort of bonnet is also pretty made of black spotted net, cord made of clustered gilt-steel beads (or a mixture of these beads with jet), and trimmed with golden-yellow marabout tipped with spirals of gold thread. Black and gold is a very favorite combination. Small quill feathers gilded are worn both in hats and bonnets. Black ostrich feathers may be tipped with gold thread, as well as marabout. For black velvet or velvet brocaded bonnets, edged with a thick coil of large jet beads, a plume of black feathers tipped with gold is suitable, and the gilding may be accentuated by the introduction of two or three of the new gold flies made with long gossamer wings wired with gold. These same flies likewise look well mixed with butter-colored or sulphur tips. Here is a medium-sized capote of this description trimmed with two ostrich tips and a couple of flies, the foundation of which is sulphur glace velvet edged with sealskin, the strings being of ruby satin ribbon twisted twice round the crown and kept in place by small gold pins. Light, fanciful basket bonnets are made of jet beads strung on wires. They require a gathered velvet edging—scarlet suiting them well, with strings to match, and a bow of velvet ribbon made of long loops placed in front; a spray of black aigrette in the center of the bow serving to harmonize the trimming to the foundation.

Montana Cattle.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—Manager Cowles, of the Concord Cattle Company, which has herds on Upper Tongue river, in Montana, says the stock is wintering in good condition. He estimates the shipments from Montana next summer at 40,000 head, against 30,000 this year.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pain in the Back.

Have you pain in small of the back? It is your kidneys. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava will relieve you.

"To the enfeebled of incalculable benefit is Hurley's Sarsaparilla."—[San Francisco Era.

"Admirable after a mercurial course is Hurley's Sarsaparilla."—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. Wintersmith's Liver Pills.—This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Doctor Wintersmith's Sugar-coated Liver Pills—causing neither nausea nor griping pains, as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day, most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons.

DEATHS.

GARVEY—Jan. 16, at 11:25 P. M., MARY GARVEY, aged 80 years.

Funeral will take place to-day, at 8:30 A. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Bridget Mealier, Eighteenth and Lytle.

STRATTON—On the 17th inst., at 4 P. M. MARY E., wife of A. J. Stratton.

Funeral from residence, 731 East Chestnut st., Saturday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends invited.

MILLER—At Selma, Ala., on the 17th inst., of pneumonia, GEORGE L., oldest son of John A. and Maria O. Miller.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BITTERS.



The necessity for prompt and efficient household remedies is daily growing more imperative, and of these Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief in merit and the most popular. Irregularity of the stomach and bowels, malarial fevers, liver complaint, debility, rheumatism and minor ailments, are thoroughly conquered by this incomparable family restorative and medicinal safeguard, and it is justly regarded as the purest and most comprehensive remedy of its class. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.
se10 d MoWeFr&Suly&wly

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Property Owners.

THE property owners interested in the following-named public works are hereby notified that on Saturday, January 19, 1884, at the time specified below, the work will be finally inspected by the City Engineer or one of his assistants:

Cistern, at or near the intersection of Twenty-eighth st. and High ave., at 11 A. M.

R. T. SCOWDEN, City Engineer.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Jan. 17, 1884.

Notice to Water Consumers.

OFFICE OF LOUISVILLE WATER CO.,
No. 549 THIRD STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 15, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given to all water consumers, whose January bills have not been paid, that the water will be turned off as soon as the list of delinquents can be made up.

J. B. COLLINS, Sec'y.

AN ENERGETIC,

Reliable Business Man

CAN find permanent employment as General or Special Agent for one of the oldest and best Eastern Life Insurance Companies by addressing J. W. IREDELL, JR.,
Drawer 1331. Supt. Agencies, Cincinnati, O.
ja14 eod6

110 POUNDS OF SUGAR

ARE put in every barrel of Hurley's Sarsaparilla, the GREAT system-strengthener. The pounds of Iodide of Potash and its other materials make it the best blood-purifier in the world. True, tried and tested for 33 YEARS.

"Physicians recommend this great skin-disease curative."—[Fort Smith Herald.

"It invigorates the power of life."—[Gainesville Citizen.

"The only reliable Sarsaparilla."—[Boston Traveler.

Wholesale by R. A. Robinson & Co., Arthur Peter & Co., J. B. Wilder & Co., Alford, Newhouse & Co., Louisville, Ky. oc13 eodtf

STAINED GLASS

GEO. A. BOWEN,
184 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Orders taken for interior household and ecclesiastical decorations. ja4 MW&F78

CRAB ORCHARD
GENUINE TRADE MARK GENUINE
SALTS.
KENTUCKY'S GREAT NATURAL REMEDY
BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

TO be assured of getting the genuine article, ask your druggist for the "Crab Apple" trade-mark as above, put up in 10c and 25c sealed paper-box packages by the Crab Orchard Springs and Salts Co., of Louisville, Ky., who are now the SOLE OWNERS OF ALL the genuine Crab Orchard Salts made. *None of their Salts can be obtained in bulk or in bottles.* The great virtue of this most valuable medicine has caused it to be extensively counterfeited. Probably over nine-tenths of what is offered on the market at present as Crab Orchard Salts are vile imitations, the venders of which will be prosecuted to the fullest extent. my29d&wtf

S. S. STEWART'S
Frankfort Lottery of Kentucky.
CLASS 27—JANUARY 17, 1884.
8 54 77 35 48 52 65 24 11 69 72 62
CLASS 28.
63 35 46 20 1 70 41 49 73 12 3 72 23
339 and 341 WEST MARKET STREET.
This Company does no business through the United States Mails.

DR. SWIFT,
Veterinary Surgeon,

WILL practice in this city and visit places convenient to rail within a radius of 100 miles. All the scientific operations known to and recognized by the profession skilfully performed. Lameness arising from chronic navicular joint disease, ringbone and many other causes, and which has persistently resisted all other efforts at relief, cured by a modified surgical operation.

Students received and instructed in this specialty as well as in operations on the eye, with models, diagrams and the subject itself.

Headquarters at F. S. Carrington's Livery Stable, No. 132 West Main st. Mr. Carrington is connected with Telephone Exchange.

RAILROAD NEWS.

President Bennett H. Young Resigns His Office and is Succeeded by James Roosevelt.

Mr. Gould Brings His Influence to Bear in the Settlement of the Lackawanna Trouble.

How an Excursion Party to Florida Got a Reduction From the Louisville and Nashville.

More Rumors Concerning the Kentucky Central, All Without Foundation in Fact.

TELEGRAPHIC, LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PRESIDENT YOUNG,

OF THE L., N. A. AND C., RESIGNS, AND IS SUCCEEDED BY JAMES ROOSEVELT, OF NEW YORK CITY.

A special dispatch from New York last night informs the COURIER-JOURNAL that Col. Bennett H. Young yesterday resigned the Presidency of the L., N. A. and C. railroad, and that he is succeeded by James Roosevelt, Esq., one of the first business men in New York. Col. Young, whose relations with the new President are most cordial and agreeable, will retain charge of the road for two weeks, when his successor will be ready to take his position. The new arrangement, it is stated, is entirely satisfactory to Col. Young and R. S. Veech, Esq., both of whom are at present in New York.

Mr. Southard, Col. Young's assistant, retains control of the traffic department of the road.

Mr. E. B. Stahlman, it is understood, is relieved of his position on the road.

VILLARD'S SUCCESSOR.

VICE PRESIDENT HARRIS, OF THE ERIE, ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Robert Harris, the Vice President of the New York, Lake Erie and Western, and formerly President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, was to-day unanimously elected President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Harris is one of the most thoroughly-equipped railroad men in the country, and his election will be thoroughly satisfactory to the stockholders of the company. With Vice President Oakes and Mr. Harris, the Northern Pacific Company will be run economically and well. Mr. Harris accepted the position and began the duties of his office at once. Vice President Oakes will remove his office to St. Paul, and will act as General Manager. It is probable that the offices of all Oregon companies will be removed to Boston, and the Northern Pacific may lease the Oregon Navigation Company.]

THE TRUNK-LINE TROUBLES.

A NOTICE FROM COMMISSIONER FINK BRINGS A PROPOSITION FROM MR. GOULD, THE RESULT BEING A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—This morning Commissioner Fink publishes the following notice in the newspapers as an advertisement:

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT—All shippers of freight over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad which is intended for transportation over the roads of the undersigned companies are hereby notified that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has no authority to issue through bills of lading for shipments over said roads, and that the undersigned will not be parties to any such through bills of lading issued to cover shipments over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. All freight delivered to them by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad will, however, be charged at the same rates as are charged upon other similar freight, but no charges will be advanced to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad for transportation of such freight prior to its delivery to us; and on and after Monday, January 21, 1884, prepayment of all freight charges from Buffalo to points of destination or delivery to connecting carriers will be required.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. Co.,
GRAND TRUNK R. R. Co.,
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R. Co.,
NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS R. R. Co.

This was decidedly the harshest treatment any road ever received at the hands of the pool, and Mr. Sloan arranged to make retalitory measures as soon as it was issued. The counsel of the company in Buffalo was ordered to apply to the courts to prevent the order going into effect, and the papers in the case were drawn up and presented.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the directors of the Lackawanna, Mr. Gould proposed that he be allowed to arrange the matter with Mr. Fink, and in less than an hour he had succeeded in at least temporarily settling all the trouble.

The agreement was that Commissioner Fink should withdraw his notice, the Lackawanna its lawsuit, and that disinterested arbitrators should decide the percentage the Lackawanna should be allowed in the pool, the decision to be binding on both parties. This looks like a settlement of the Trunk-line difficulties, and the affairs of the railroads in this particular are in better shape than at any time since the Lackawanna began to do business to Buffalo, last spring.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the adjustment of all the questions involved will demand delicate treatment, and that the exigencies of the road during this unpromising year may add difficulties not now foreseen. A step has been taken, however, and the feeling is strong that harmony may be accomplished.

RAILROAD NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SATISFIED AND PLEASED.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—The principal officers of the Northern Pacific were interviewed this afternoon in regard to the new President. The feeling seemed one of satisfaction that the matter was settled, as the discipline has been much demoralized by contending rumors of election. Mr. Harris gives great satisfaction, and it is considered certain no changes in the heads of departments will result.

NO RECEIVER WANTED.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—Wm. A. Lynch, general counsel of the Connotton Valley railway, denies the report telegraphed in the specials from New York that an application had been made for the appointment of a receiver for the road.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—At New Castle today Judge McJunkin dissolved the injunction restraining the Directors of the New Castle and Northern railway from holding a meeting. He also granted a rule against James S. Negly and Charles Calhoun to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not be issued.

UTAH PASSENGER POOL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Commissioner Daniels has drafted an agreement looking to the formation of the Utah passenger pool between Salt Lake and Missouri river points, to embrace the Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri, Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchison and Topeka. The terms of the agreement are not known, but it is understood they were submitted to General Manager Clark, of the Union Pacific, and approved. It is also understood that the officers of the Atchison and Topeka approve the agreement. It is being considered by the managers of other lines. It will probably not be consummated until the Utah freight pool difficulties are adjusted.

TOO PREVIOUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Respecting the alleged purchase of property at Port Oxford, Oregon, by Jay Gould, Capt. Tichenor, a large property-owner at that place, now of this city, told an Associated Press reporter to-day that the announcement was premature. Negotiations have been moving on with the Eastern capitalists, but nothing has as yet been consummated. The intention is to connect Port Oxford, which has an excellent harbor, by rail with the Oregon and California railway, distant about 100 miles, making it the shipping point for grain, etc., of Southern Oregon and Northern California.

THAT L. AND N. EXCURSION.

HOW THE PARTY CAME TO GET TRANSPORTATION AT A REDUCED RATE.

Quite "A tempest in a teapot" has been roused in Cincinnati during the past two or three days concerning an excursion party which went to Florida from Dayton over the L. and N. It was at first claimed that the L. and N. had given the party a rate far below the schedule agreed on for such parties, and the Cincinnati Southern, learning of this, had advertised an excursion at a still more reduced rate. The facts of the case, as learned from the L. and N. passenger department, are as follows: Early in December last parties in Dayton applied to the L. and N and Cincinnati Southern for lowest terms for an excursion party to Jacksonville. No definite arrangement was made then with either line, but it is understood the "Crescent" route gave verbal assurances of a special rate. When the L. and N. people learned of this, Mr. S. S. Parker, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the road, was instructed to discover what the special rate offered was, and, if he thought it an open cut, to offer to transport the party at the same rate. His investigation brought out the following letter:

DAYTON, O., Dec. 28, 1883.—*S. S. Parker, A. G. P. A., Cincinnati*—Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the 24th inst., regarding round-trip rate to Jacksonville offered us by the Cincinnati Southern railway, would say they have offered us rate of $25 for the round trip. We prefer your line at same rate. Please answer by return mail, as time is short. Very respectfully,
CHAS. H. BAIRD.
HENRY C. GUMP.

This settled the matter, and the L. and N. took the party for $25 for the round trip. There is no war between the lines, and at present no indications of war—the war is over.

While on the subject it may with propriety be stated that the relations between the L. and N. and Crescent route, at both ends of the line, are friendly. There has been no cutting of rates, other than the above charged from an official source, against either, reports from New Orleans to the contrary notwithstanding. It is not thought that any trouble will arise from the excursion affair.

It is stated, on reliable authority, that neither of these lines would "budge an inch" from the regular tariff on freight shipments South, even on so large a consignment as 40 or 50 cars.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL.

RUMORS CONCERNING CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ROAD.

During the past few weeks there have been rumors and rumors concerning the Kentucky Central, none of which when traced to their source had the least foundation in fact. First, the road had been sold to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia; then it was reported that Mr. Huntington would sell the line to whoever would buy; and now there are rumors that the minority of the stockholders are not satisfied with the management of the road, and desire a change in the President's office. In regard to this latter report a reporter yesterday called on Gen. John Echols, who is largely interested in the road, and is, beside, Vice President of the C., O. and S. W., Huntington's Western line. The General stated that he had heard no complaints concerning the management of Mr. Cunningham, the Kentucky Central's President, and he did not believe there was any change contemplated by any of the Directors or stockholders. Mr. Huntington has expressed himself as well pleased with the road and its management, and the General is confident he desires no change. The Directors of the road hold their regular monthly meeting at Covington to-morrow.

SIDNEY DILLON

AND PARTY PASS THROUGH THE CITY EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Sidney Dillon and party, consisting of his son-in-law, daughter and grandson, passed through the city last night on their way to New Orleans and San Francisco. Mr. Dillon is traveling in his special parlor car, and came through from Washington on the Chesapeake and Ohio train due here at 7:30 o'clock. The object of the trip is hardly one of pleasure, and is not one of business. Mr. Dillon lost his wife about four or five weeks ago, and this journey is simply for the purpose of relieving his mind of the sorrow caused by her death. The party left over the C., O. and S. W. for Fulton at 7:50 this morning, at which point they take the Illinois Central for New Orleans, arriving there Sunday morning. At New Orleans the party will take the Texas Pacific for El Paso, changing there to the Southern Pacific and going on to San Francisco. They are traveling in the utmost retirement, and decline to see visitors.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

CHARGES have been made that the Wabash road is cutting rates out of Toledo.

THE Western and Atlantic road is now running a through coach from Chattanooga to Jacksonville, Fla.

THE Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe has declared a dividend of $1 50 per share, to be paid February 15.

THE Sioux City papers predict that their city, during the coming year, will have six new railroads, a bridge over the Missouri and a union passenger depot.

A PARTY of twenty-three excursionists from the northern part of Indiana came in on the "Monon" night before last and left yesterday morning for Jacksonville, Fla., over the L. and N.

THE statement of the operations of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road shows the gross estimated earnings for the year ended December as $15,867,669; expense and taxes, $7,650,810.

THE active competition between the lines carrying Florida oranges to the West will leave transportation facilities well arranged for the truck-farmers and melon-raisers the coming season.

A PICTURE of one of the Fall River line of iron steamers, the Pilgrim, is attracting considerable attention to the window of the L. and N. ticket office at Fourth and Main. It is the property of Mr. James Cark, of the Air-line.

THE Transcontinental Association is still in session at Chicago, making rules and regulations for the government of its business. It is thought the proceedings of this session, if published, would fill a *Congressional Record* and be about as interesting.

THE N. Y., P. and O. has a remarkable accident record. There has been but one passenger killed in the entire history of the road, covering a period of twenty-two years, and that one was caused by carelessness on the part of the passenger.

UNBIASED lookers-on say that before 1890 Northern Pacific will be better property than any other transcontinental railroad. It passes through a country which is far superior to that traversed by the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads.

THE Richmond and Danville has ordered steel rails to replace the iron on thirty miles of its track between Danville and Charlotte, when it will have an unbroken steel-rail line. The running time between Danville and Charlotte will then be reduced to four hours.

WORK is now in rapid progress on the Memphis and Selma road. This road is a practical extension of the Fort Scott and Memphis road. It will, when completed, run from Memphis by way of Selma, Ala., Holly Springs, Miss., and on to Brunswick, Ga.

THE special train that has been running to Lagrange every Friday evening after the close of the theater has been discontinued on account of a lack of patronage. The L. and N. showed its willingness to accommodate its patrons, but the train has never paid, as the railroad boys say, for axle-grease.

THE Ohio and Mississippi officials received notice to vacate the premises now occupied as their ticket office, on Fourth street, Cincinnati, by the 1st of April. The building is to be torn down and the Gibson House extended to Fourth street. The Ohio and Mississippi people have a five-years' lease, and the owners of the property assure them that the improvements will be so far completed by December next as to permit of their return.

THE Pennsylvania Company will put in operation next summer a fast freight line between Philadelphia and Norfolk, Va., for the transportation of vegetables from Southern gardens to Northern markets. Vegetables gathered at Norfolk in the afternoon will be exposed for sale in Philadelphia next morning.

AN injunction has been granted the Canadian Pacific Railway Directors preventing the meeting of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company, and also prohibiting Bradley Barlow from voting on the shares he holds, as they belong to plaintiffs. The petition alleges that he owes the petitioners $1,400,000, and that all shares belong to them.

THE Western Association of General Passenger Agents has just issued its twenty-second pamphlet of interesting and valuable information, known as the "individual black list." The list contains the names of 393 persons to whom railroad passes or free tickets have been issued by the lines, members of the association, and these persons have either sold the passes or allowed other parties to use them, and they were taken up.

A SLIGHT accident occurred to the Air-line train which left St. Louis Tuesday night, at Ayreshire coal mine, about ninety miles west of here. The baggage car left the track and was turned over. The express messenger was scratched and bruised a little, and the conductor and baggage master were jolted somewhat in the tilt. The total damage will amount to about $200. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. None of the coaches left the track.

THE stockholders of the Terre Haute and Logansport Railroad Company have decided to carry their South Bend extension through Plymouth. The extension has been completed to the eastern line of Marshall county, and amended articles were filed to-day with the Secretary of State announcing an intention of the stockholders, as made known by resolutions January 7, to change the proposed route and construct the road to Plymouth, thence to South Bend. The road is built.

FAST TRAINS.

Mr. Angus Sinclair describes, in an article in the *American Machinist*, the methods adopted in running the New York and Chicago limited over the Pennsylvania system, at an average speed of 35.29 miles per hour, between New York and Chicago. Some of his statements are as follows: To keep on time some parts of the first division must be traversed at a speed of over 60 miles an hour, while 50 miles an hour must be maintained over a considerable portion of the other divisions. The first essential for a high-speed locomotive is the means of generating steam freely as fast as it is used up by the cylinders. The next consideration is properly-designed steam distribution gear and well-proportioned machinery, so that heat energy produced by the boiler may be converted into useful work in propelling the engine with the least possible loss of power. To handle the fast trains between New York and Philadelphia the mechanical talent of the Pennsylvania railroad, aided by fifty years' inherited experience, has produced the form of engine known as class K. This is an anthracite coal-burning locomotive, with 1,205 square feet of heating surface to supply steam to cylinders 18x24 inches, which turn two pairs of coupled drivers 78 inches in diameter. The traction force of the engine is 99.69 pounds for each pound of effective pressure per square inch of the pistons. The valves are the plain slide, with a full travel of 5½ inches. Locomotives belonging to this company are not permitted to cool down unless the fire has to be drawn that work may be done. At the end of a trip the fire is cleaned and banked, to wait for the next run. By getting to the round-house two hours before train time we find our engines receiving the first work of preparation for the trip. The fire is spread over the grates and a fresh supply of coal laid over the whole fire. To make an engine steam freely with anthracite coal it is very important that the fire should be properly burned through before starting out. About two hours' time is needed for this, so that the mass of coal will get properly ignited without the aid of the blower. A fire that has to be forced along with the blower never proves satisfactory.

A TIME-KEEPER FOR FREIGHTS.

A mechanical contrivance, invented by a Methodist minister and now in use on several railroads, for the purpose of checking the manner in which freight trains are run by employes, has recently attracted a good deal of attention and been vigorously denounced by railroad men. The claim is made by employers that some such thing was necessary to prevent the deceptions practiced upon the companies by the crews running freight and coal trains faster than schedule time to make up for the unnecessary delays at the various stations. The officials allege that no matter how faithfully a conductor and engineer might promise not to run faster than 15 miles an hour, there are times when they will disregard all obligations and run as fast as 30 miles an hour to make up for time squandered with their cronies at some of the stations along the line. The invention already alluded to makes it impossible for railroad men to practice any such deception. It is a simple piece of mechanism constructed much on the principle of the "tape" that checks off the condition of the stock market. It is wound up like a clock, locked within a box, and placed in the caboose, where it is geared to the axle of the car. On a large sheet of stiff paper marked into small squares a pencil or tracer keeps moving with the train and records the revolutions of the axle, the delay made at any given point, the number of jolts and jars sustained on the trip and where they occurred, together with other facts going to make up an accurate record of the journey. The record is laid before the Superintendent, who sees at a glance how any particular train was run, and acts accordingly. It is claimed on the part of the companies that the irregularity of running coal and freight trains and the "soldiering" of the men at the stations, as well as their method of making up for lost time, have in the past been prolific of many serious accidents, resulting in much loss to railroad property in wreckage, as well as in wear and tear. With the "tattling machine" at work in the caboose, recording every throb of the locomotive with the precision of a thorough short-hand reporter, this will be impossible. But "the tattler" is not liked by railroad men. They consider it not only a nuisance, but a blunt warning on the part of the companies that their men are untrustworthy and can not be relied upon.

RAILROAD PERSONALS.

SID. GATES, of the Air-line, went to St. Louis last night.

WALT. HILL, the recently-appointed agent of the Nickel-plate at Peoria, Ill., was in the city yesterday.

DICK LACEY, Traveling Passenger Agent of the J., M. and I., returned from a trip South yesterday morning.

O. R. MCANDREW, formerly connected with the L. and N., was in the city yesterday. He leaves to-day over the L., C. and L. division for Frankfort.

MURRAY KELLER, General Passenger Agent of the Monon, returned from Chicago yesterday, where he had been attending a meeting of the Ohio-river and Chicago pools.

ROBERT HARRIS, Vice President of the Erie road, was yesterday elected President of the Northern Pacific road. He has accepted. Mr. Harris was formerly connected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

E. P. WILSON, General Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati Southern, was presented with a gold watch and chain Wednesday afternoon by the employes of the freight and passenger departments of the line at Cincinnati.

VICE PRESIDENT MILTON H. SMITH, of the Louisville and Nashville, in a letter to the Nashville *American*, denies the sworn statement of the Tennessee Railroad Commissioners that the Louisville and Nashville has been exacting illegal rates for years past.

TUESDAY afternoon Col. J. T. Harahan, General Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, appointed Mr. O. M. Dunn to the position of Division Superintendent of the New Orleans and Mobile division of the road. The position, which was made vacant by the promotion of Col. Harahan to the General Superintendency, will be ably filled by Mr. Dunn, who is well and favorably known to the railroad fraternity here. He was formerly Master of Transportation between New Orleans and Mobile, and is well acquainted with every portion of the road. He was recently serving as Superintendent of the Owensboro and Nashville railroad, where he rendered good service and gave general satisfaction. His return to New Orleans will be hailed with delight by his many friends here.—[*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE TARIFF EVIL.

Old Fogy Elicits From Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, Some Opinions On Its Wrongs,

AND HOW TO RIGHT THEM.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, was born at Athens, McMinn county, Tenn., June 20, 1824; received an academic education, chiefly in Alabama, to which State he emigrated when a 9-year-old boy, and has since resided there; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and practiced until his election to the Senate; was a Presidential Elector in 1860 for the State at large, and voted for Breckinridge and Lane; was a delegate in 1861 from Dallas county to the State Convention which passed the ordinance of secession; joined the Confederate army, in May, 1861, as a private in Co. I, Cahawba Rifles, and when that company was assigned to the Fifth Alabama regiment, under Col. Robert E. Rhoades, he was elected Major and afterward Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment; was commissioned in 1862 as Colonel, and raised the Fifty-first Alabama regiment; was appointed Brigadier General in 1863, and assigned to a brigade in Virginia, but resigned to rejoin his regiment, whose Colonel had been killed in battle; later in 1863 he was again appointed Brigadier General and assigned to an Alabama brigade which included his regiment; after the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Selma; was chosen a Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1876, and voted for Tilden and Hendricks; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed George Goldthwaite, Democrat; took his seat March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in 1882. His term of service will expire March 3, 1889.

Senator Morgan was a gallant soldier in war, and he is an able statesman in peace. When I called upon him at his residence on Capitol Hill, he received me with great cordiality, and said:

"To what good fortune am I indebted for this visit of my venerable friend in this severe weather?"

"I came to ask your opinions on some subjects that are of present interest. I want to get your views on the political situation."

"That is a broad subject," said the Senator, "but I can state some views that I take of the situation as to some of the most important topics."

"The majority rule obtains in all Democratic bodies, and, in a few, a majority of two-thirds is considered as being conclusive on all questions. The policy of the Democratic party in this Congress has been fixed by a practical concurrence of a two-thirds vote."

"You refer, of course, to the tariff and the choice of Speaker?" I asked.

"Yes, to the agreement that there shall be an honest and earnest effort made to reform the tariff laws, as they are now, and to reduce the taxes to the actual sum needed for an economical administration of the Government, so that there shall be no surplus revenue as the result of taxation."

"You think that agreement puts the party in solid line for the fight for the Presidency?"

"Yes; but what is of greater importance, it places the party solidly on the side of justice against injustice, on the side of equal rights against exclusive privileges, and on the side of the people against the monopolist."

"Can the Democrats agree on all the details of a tariff?"

"Perhaps not, for I never knew the Representatives even in a State Legislature to agree on all the items of a tax bill."

A PROPER AGREEMENT FOR RESULT PROBABLE.

"You think they can agree on the doctrines upon which the tariff should be based?"

"Yes, in respect to the general principles of just tariff taxation. I believe that in all wise and constitutional legislation, the good that is to be gained or the evil avoided or suppressed, is the guide and criterion as to the measures to be adopted by those having the right to legislate. A mere statement of doctrine can not harmonize men in all their action over the wide range of taxation that includes 2,000 taxed articles. It may and will unite and harmonize them in a general movement, such as to reduce the aggregate burden of taxation and to get rid of unjust discrimination in a tax law, but it will not reconcile all their differences as to the tax that each article should bear. I do not lay much stress upon the formulas of general doctrines which may be adopted by any party, as indicating anything more than its general drift, as, for instance, whether they are for a tariff to create monopoly or for a tariff to create revenue. 'A tariff for revenue only,' with protection following it as a necessary incident, is a formula that fairly represents the almost universal opinion of the Democratic party, while a tariff for protection, with revenue only as an incident, is a formula which represents the almost universal opinion of the Republican party. But within these general boundary lines there is in each party an almost infinite diversity of opinion as to the wisest and best method of applying the principles stated in these formulas. So I regard these general definitions as being useful mainly to designate the general division of the people into two parties. When we undertake to apply them as inflexible laws in arranging the details of a tariff, we attempt more than ever has or ever will be accomplished. I find a surplus revenue of $100,000,000 a year taxed out of the people. I want to get rid of it by reducing tariff taxation. All true Democrats will agree that this should be done. That fact unites us against the Republicans, who are unwilling to make this reduction. Being thus united in a policy which commits us to treat as an evil that which the Republican party regards and cherishes as a blessing, we will not separate and abandon the effort to relieve the people. We may not agree as to all the details of the measures by which we are to accomplish the general purpose. I believe that the doctrine of protection is vicious in principle, and that a measure based alone on that doctrine violates the Constitution. Even as an incident of revenue taxation, it is misleading to the manufacturers, and, in the greater number of cases, it acts only as a delusive stimulus to investment and production, which soon fails of its expected effect, and finally causes a reaction which prostrates the very industry it was intended to build up and support. But other Democrats think differently, and they insist on what is called incidental protection as a national blessing. They admit that the revenue standard is the upward limit of our right to tax the people, but claim all the protection that such taxation affords for the sake of American operatives. I would rejoice to give this to them if we could so contrive as that they should get it, but in carrying this relief to the sick camel, we must pass by the door of the hungry wolf, as the fable goes, and it is always gulped down by the capitalist. But, as protection must be an incident of tariff taxation, at the revenue standard, we can not avoid it if we would, and the question between the lamb and the wolf must remain for them to settle. On that question I will help the operative.

THE REAL EVIL.

"If I were to define the real evil, as I understand it, which keeps the skilled operative poor, and enriches at the same time the employer, I would call it speculative manufacturing—manufacturing in which capital holds the mastery of skill, and keeps the artisan at work with a golden ball and chain about his neck. And this is the sort of manufacturing that high protective tariff laws have brought about. It was not so when the men who were master workmen, and owned the shop and carried on the business, were artisans in fact, and had mastered the business as practical, skilled workmen. Then, skill commanded capital; now, capital buys or hires skill to work up its exorbitant and increasing gains. Then the goldsmiths and silversmiths were manufacturers, and carried on banks in their shops as collateral employments. Now they are mere tinkers, and trade upon goods furnished them by great corporations or usurious unions of capitalists, who employ their workmen in gangs and work under discipline more strict than is employed against slaves in the diamond mines. This is not a natural change in the business of manufacturing, which I illustrate by one example, and might illustrate by thousands. Legislation, which has given undue stimulus to the investment of immense sums of capital in enterprises for the employment of skilled labor in large masses, is responsible for the whole of this reversal of the natural law, by which every man is justly entitled to all the honest profit of his skill in every branch of labor.

"Incomes, and money, and Government stocks, and many other sorts of treasured wealth, have been exempt from all taxation, while all that the artisan eats or wears or holds in the shape of property has been taxed to the uttermost. Such a system in a very brief time must necessarily double the power of the capitalist as compared with that of the artisan. This is enough to account for the poor condition of the operative as contrasted with that of his employer, but there is much more than this that is equally true and lamentable.

"We have, literally, millions of legal persons called corporations, that are the mere artificial creation of the law-makers. Every one of them has powers which no merely God-created man can enjoy, and exemption from liabilities which the laws would not permit even an infant to claim. The speculative manufacturers have everywhere employed these corporate powers to concentrate capital in great masses, so as to make it impossible for the individual skilled artisan to compete with their power. And, in case of failure, they escape responsibility beyond the extent of the capital stock they own, while the mechanic must go to jail or the poor-house if he fails. The skilled artisan has been thus compelled to become a hireling instead of a master workman, and capitalists have grown rich from his power of brain and muscle and his skill, while he has been confined to small earnings and a life of hard labor. In this way capital has made a market for labor which it opens and closes at will, and puts the price up or down at pleasure. It has monopolized all the manufacturing power of the country for speculative purposes, and, having no competitor, it can command labor and skill at its own prices. It can and does require of its employes a complete subserviency to its will at the ballot-box, and in all things that may lessen its power over every one of its servants. It is intolerant of all combinations that may possibly oppose its own consolidated union. It is not to be wondered at that such a state of affairs should breed discontent among all the industrial people. It is plainly the fault of legislation that the artisan is compelled to pay so heavy a tribute to the capitalist for the privilege of working for him."

THE EVIL MAY BE REMOVED.

"But is not this evil too great to be removed by legislation?"

"It may be, for it is the same evil, in kind, that has caused Irish landlordism to drive a whole people to despair. Still, legislation caused the evil, and it is the only means we now possess to prevent its increase."

"Do you mean tariff legislation?"

"Yes, that is chiefly responsible for this trouble, and its reversal should be one of the most effective means of checking this evil. I would cease to stimulate capital to engage in speculative manufacturing through the bounties that we tax out of the people, and would let this line of business, like all others, depend upon the free and voluntary contribution of the skill and energy of those who engage in it for its success. Then its success will be real and permanent, and the men whose genius and toil, in fact, build up these industries would gather the first profits of their labor."

"Would this course of legislation cure the evil?"

"It would, in time. Nothing will cure it rapidly. It is too firmly fixed for that. It took many years to produce this condition of affairs, and the subsidies paid by the people to build up this great monopoly have exceeded all their taxes for the past twenty years. Much money has been invested under the laws that created these great establishments, and, in good faith, so that it would now be bad faith to deal severely with them. The people must consent to receive the proposed relief gradually, and they will wait patiently if they know that it is coming. A gradual reduction of the tariff to a fair revenue standard will injure nobody, but it will benefit the class who are the real manufacturers—the skilled operators—and will give steady relief and a steady increase of prosperity to the consuming classes, and the farmers, miners and fishermen. We will start on this great march at this session, and will complete it under a Democratic Administration. Our objective point now is, the $100,000,000 surplus revenue, and the classifications of the tariff by which the articles most in use by the working people are taxed at a much higher ad valorem rate than those that are used by the classes who are better able to pay for them, and who do little or nothing to assist in the real production of national wealth. We will move slowly and carefully and with vigor, and with an unflinching purpose to relieve the people."

So ends this pleasant and interesting interview. AN OLD FOGY.

A VETERAN HUNTER.

Reminiscence of Henry Liles, Dead at a Ripe Old Age, in Lewis County—An Old-time Woodsman.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

VANCEBURG, Jan. 16.—Henry Liles, aged 88 years, 3 months and 20 days, died at the residence of Josiah Goodwin, in Lewis county, on the 6th inst. He leaves 4 children, 33 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren, in prosperous condition.

Henry Liles was a hunter and woodsman by nature, and up to the last year of his life he followed his favorite pursuits, camping out and living on the product of his rod and gun. He was well known as "Jay Bird," a name he assumed when a young man. His home was the headquarters of the old-time sports of the Kentucky cities.

The writer took his first lessons in rifle training and fish gigging and deer hunting in 1841. There are older companions of Mr. Liles now living, who roamed the forests of Eastern Kentucky with him over 60 years ago, that well remember "Jay Bird's" wild antics and daring exploits that would make a book of interesting reading. Some of his adventures with well-known citizens of Louisville and Maysville would furnish interesting reading. The wagon-loads of bear, deer, wild turkeys, fish and small game which he furnished to Maysville and Lexington is a part of the history of Lewis county.

The writer was a witness to the shipment of 100 saddles of venison to Cincinnati, in December, 1842, on which he realized $75, the largest amount in cash he ever received for wild game.

Still hunt and fishing was his chosen mode of capturing game. The introduction of dogs he condemned, unless it was in a bear engagement. The modern implements of fishing-tackle he would not recognize. As a true fisherman's and huntsman's tactics, straight angling and fair, long-range shooting was his delight.

The old veteran hunter was honest, just and very companionable for one who had spent over 70 years in the solitude of the wilderness. W. S R.

A Card from Mr. Elrod.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—I see in to-day's paper where your correspondent at Frankfort says that I claim that the State beat me out of $600. This is a mistake. I set up no such claim. The facts are these: Some years ago, L. T. Converse and a man whose name I will not mention on account of his family, obtained from me $475 under false pretenses. I pursued Converse to Wisconsin, had him arrested and brought back under the Governor's requisition. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. Now it is the money I spent under the Governor's requisition that I claim from the State. The other man ran away, and after some years returned to this city. I am not willing to prosecute him at my own expense until I receive the money paid out by me in the former case under the direction of the Commonwealth's Attorney. I have always been taught to believe we pay taxes to the State that we may have protection of person and property. I hope the present Legislature will see the justice of my claim and the injustice that has been done me by having kept me waiting so long for money I paid out in good faith for the State.
J. C. ELROD.

Fine Racers to Be Sold.

Clever "Jack" Chinn, of Mercer county, a prince of good fellows and the owner of Leonatus, one of the grandest horses ever known on the turf, will sell his racing stable at his farm, in Mercer county, about the 25th of February. Leonatus and the brood mares will not be sold. He has fully twenty first-class animals, all finely bred and of great promise. There will be no private sales—all will go under the auctioneer's hammer. Mr. Chinn reports Leonatus in good form, and thinks he will win many a good race before he is retired to the stud. When asked to name a price for him, he said "money couldn't buy him."

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

Combination Goes to Pieces Because of an Empty Treasury—The Manager Suddenly Leaves Town and

HIS COMPANY IN A BAD FIX.

The suit of Tom Peasley against Frank Harvey, manager of the "Hidden Hand" Company, for $90 salary, was tried in 'Squire Reece's court yesterday afternoon. A number of witnesses, comprising nearly all the members of the company, were in attendance, and it was thought that an interesting trial would result. Harvey, however, astonished every one by taking the insolvent debtor's oath, and the court was compelled to release him.

As soon as Harvey took the oath Mr. Fulton, manager of the theater, applied to each member of the company, and told them that he would be responsible for their salaries this week if they would continue to play at the theater. This appeared to satisfy them, and the following contract was drawn up and signed:

We, the undersigned, members of the Frank Harvey Hidden Hand Company, hereby agree to play at the People's Grand Theater on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and at the Saturday matinee, for 50 per cent. of the gross receipts; said members of the company to appoint a manager to receive said percentage.
HATTIE IRVING,
TOM PEASLEY,
EDWIN WRIGHT,
BEN WILLIAMS.

Everything now appears in good shape, and the house was opened as usual last night, and promised to be well filled. A few minutes before 8 o'clock Manager Fulton descended to the dressing-rooms and was surprised to find Tom Peasley in the act of removing Miss Irving's baggage. When questioned about the matter, Peasley said that Miss Irving had decided not to play, as she did not consider her salary safe and would leave the city.

Manager Fulton refused to let her baggage be removed, and got out an attachment. As Miss Irving was the leading lady, no one could be found, at such short notice, to fill her place, and the only alternative left was to close the house. Mr. Fulton made a statement to the audience as to how matters stood and refunded their money.

This was the signal for the combination going to pieces, and the company will leave town as soon as its members can find means to do so. Harvey had not paid any of their salaries for some time, and, as they have no money, they can not pay their hotel bills. It is understood that N. Glore, proprietor of the St. Cloud Hotel, will have attachments issued against them, and hold their baggage in case the bill is not settled. Harvey left town yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of the trial, and his whereabouts are unknown. This will necessitate the closing of the theater for the remainder of the week, and no performance will be given until Sunday night.

AT REST.

Death of Mr. Archie Miller, Circuit Court Clerk of Hart County.

Intelligence was received in this city yesterday of the death of Mr. Archie Miller, Circuit Clerk of Hart county. The sad event occurred the day before at the residence of his father, W. S. Miller, at Horse Cave, and was caused by consumption.

The deceased was one of the best-known men in that section of the State. He was born in Hart county, where he spent nearly all his life. He studied law, and after being admitted to the bar settled down to the practice of his profession at Munfordsville. He brought to his profession a conscientious devotion to duty and abilities of a high order, requisites which soon gained him the popularity at the bar which in his private life he enjoyed from childhood. After a few years' devotion to his profession, he was induced, by his friends, to become a candidate for the Circuit Clerkship, and he was triumphantly elected. After that he held the office up to his death, no one in his own party caring to oppose him for re-election.

The close confinement which his duties necessitated was too much for a constitution naturally predisposed to consumption, and the fatal seeds of the disease were soon planted in his system. Two years ago he was notified by his physician that he must quit his sedentary life if he expected to live. To do so would have necessitated the abandonment of his office, and he could not bring himself to give up the trust with which he had been confided. Had he done so the result might have been different, but he was too conscientious to do so for a long time. He yielded at last and immediately took a trip to Denver. The pure climate afforded him temporary relief, and he returned last spring so much benefited that he determined to take up his residence there. After making the necessary arrangements he removed there with his family, but it was too late. A few months ago he began declining rapidly in health, and a few days ago returned to breathe his last at home. He was taken to his father's house, at Horse Cave, where he died day before yesterday.

Mr. Miller was married several years ago to Miss Edwards, a sister of Chancellor I. W. Edwards, of this city. The union was blessed with one child, and both survive to mourn his loss. His father was for many years proprietor of the Mammoth Cave Hotel, and the family is one of the widest known and best connected in the State. The deceased was a member of the Baptist church.

How Protection Protects.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—How a high duty protects the rank and file who are indirectly making a few men rich in this State the following will show. This notice is a copy of one seen last week during a visit to the coke and iron districts of Westmoreland and Fayette counties:

"On and after Jan. 1, 1884, employes of this company can draw one-fourth wages in cash, the balance to be taken out at our store. R. BLANC & CO."

The above is a large blast-furnace company, who also have extensive coke works and employ several hundred men, or to be more polite "white slaves." This system of piracy and terrible injustice is quite common and at the same time popular among the furnace and large coke operators in that section. As the companies also own the miserable house that hardly shelters these wretches they find themselves armed with all the arguments to make the system a success. If men in their employ refuse to deal at our store they are quietly discharged.

We have some laws directly framed for this truck and company store business, but they are abortive. Under various disguises, such as "supply company limited," these high tariff men "still pursue" and grind the grist. If men get restive in these iron and coke sections and try to correct this great wrong by a strike, the bosses come East and secure car loads of Huns, Italians and heathens of all nations, send them to the furnace or mines, and turn adrift better men, who have either to submit or starve.

All these large operators could talk you blind on the beauties of a high protective tariff, but should you suggest that they need not carry the idea so far as to force their thousands of men to deal at the company's store, which they protect so closely that a poor devil of a peddler is not allowed on their extensive domain for fear of spoiling a sale at the store, I have no doubt he would feel insulted. After this trip to the western counties of this State, I can truly say that, under the existing operations of our law, so far as relates to iron and steel, with coal as a factor, the poor are really becoming poorer and the few rich in the several lines are becoming richer.

Pardon the length of this letter. Perhaps you may see a chance to "let go" once more at this vast monopoly. M. WEBBER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Macauley's Theater.

Maggie Mitchell appeared at Macauley's Theater last night in "Little Barefoot," a play resembling those that have preceded it during the week. Its merit is not conspicuous, consisting chiefly in the opportunities offered for the peculiar impersonations in which Miss Mitchell excels, but in spite of the shortcomings of the playwright she succeeds in making it one of her most interesting roles. The company generally appeared to advantage in the various parts assigned them. Mr. R. F. McClannin was amusing as the bluff and blustering *Farmer Peace*, and Mr. B. R. Graham handled the role of *William*, his son, very cleverly. To-night the bill will be "Pearl of Savoy," and to-morrow evening Mr. Geo. F. Fuller's play, "Little Savage."

The People's Grand Theater.

The People's Grand Theater was closed last night, owing to a failure of the company to fulfill their contract, and there will be no performance there until Sunday evening, when it will be opened by a German comedy company. Next Tuesday evening a performance will be given by a company that has been engaged for next week.

PICKED UP.

THE Sadd Mission has started a branch in Jeffersonville.

TURKEYS continue cheaper in the markets than good beef.

THE Hancock-street Christian church is preparing for a protracted meeting.

THE Christian ministers are arranging to have a union service similar to that of last spring.

REV. DR. H. C. MORRISON is conducting a revival service at the Chestnut-street Methodist church.

TO-NIGHT Pioneer Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will have a gala meeting. The officers will be installed.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the Chestnut-street Christian church held a short session yesterday afternoon.

THE Little Harvesters, of the Floyd-street Christian church, meet to-morrow morning at Mrs. Crump's residence.

ALL the children in the public schools were given vaccination certificates yesterday to have filled on or before Monday.

THE Colored Women's Sewing Circle has, alone, kept the Colored Orphans' Home furnished with clothing this winter.

REV. PLUMER BRYAN preached at the First Presbyterian church last evening. He will preach again this evening at the same church at 7:30 o'clock.

SAM DURRITT was arrested yesterday as a suspected felon. He is accused of having been implicated in several robberies, but as yet no direct proof has been found.

THE Fifth-avenue colored Baptist church, by far the costliest colored people's church in the city, is arranging to be repaired, painted up, etc., to the amount of $1,000.

ELDER A. I. HOBBS, of the First Christian church, is conducting a revival at Lexington, and will send Rev. W. F. Cowden, of that city, here to preach for him next Sunday.

THE *Catholic Advocate* and the religious press of the city are opposed to the bill offered by Hon. Albert Stoll repealing the tax exemptions of religious and charitable property.

THE beer brewers of the city gave a grand ball and supper at Beck's Hall last night. A large crowd was in attendance, and the festivities were kept up until an early hour this morning.

THE young men of Walnut-street Baptist church, northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut, will hold their regular prayer meeting to-night at 7:30 o'clock. All young men are invited to attend.

JOHN PORTER was arrested yesterday by Officer Harlan as a suspected felon. He is accused of being one of the parties who stole the buggy robes and harness from Dr. Yandell a few nights since.

THE Exposition Directors met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for organization, but after a short discussion on various topics connected with the enterprise, postponed the work of organization till some time next week.

MR. A. G. DICK, Superintendent of the Parcel Express stables, disposed of his two famous trotters, "Chance" and "Nellie Booker," to Mr. J. P. Hutchison, of Chicago, yesterday. The consideration received was $1,500.

AN accident occurred to a freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio at Paint creek, near Cannelton, W. Va., last night. Five cars were badly damaged, but no one was injured. The accident delayed the C. and O. train from Washington six hours.

THE frequent refusal of the City Hospital authorities to admit applicants on account of the crowded condition of the institution is attracting much attention. If more room is needed to afford relief in cases of urgency, it has been suggested that the Lying-in Hospital shall be utilized.

FALLS CITY Lodge Knights of Honor hold their anniversary entertainment to-night in Robinson Hall, corner of Clay and Main. Elaborate arrangements have been made for the occasion. There will be music, songs and recitations. Hon. John T. Milburn is on the programme for a speech.

THE revival services at the First and Third Presbyterian churches are continued with increasing interest. Dr. W. S. Plummer Bryant, of West Virginia, preached at the First church last night, and Rev. Dr. Morton preached at 3:30 P. M. and at night in the Third church. There will be communion at the First church Sunday.

MAJ. ED. HUGHES, Chief of the fire department, was notified yesterday by Superintendent H. H. Littell, of the Louisville City railway, that henceforth firemen will be allowed to ride free on that line. The police have had this privilege for a number of years, and the firemen are rejoiced that their turn has at last come. It is expected that Superintendent Minary, of the Central Passenger Company, will take similar action this week, as he is a great admirer of the fire department and its gallant attaches.

THE impunity with which sneak thieves steal goods from stores is becoming monotonous to the store-keepers. A man entered Davis' feather store yesterday, and, picking up a bag of feathers, walked away without any interruption whatever. Another individual with a similar desire to raise the wind, purchased a pair of rubber shoes on Market, below First, and in departing took a box containing two pair of fine shoes. Another man waltzed away with a package that had been purchased by a customer and placed on a box till something else could be examined. In all these instances the purloiners were seen playing the act, but their real intentions were not understood until it was too late.

PERSONAL POINTS.

C. E. Backus, Chicago, is at Rufer's.

Miss Mamie MacDonald has returned from Nashville.

Frank Daul, Milwaukee, is stopping at Rufer's Hotel.

Hon. Sam. E. Hill, of Hartford, Ky., is at the Alexander.

Hon. W. B. Machen, of Eddyville, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Mrs. J. H. Hammond, of Chicago, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Dr. B. H. Kerrick, Kentucky, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. B. Hopkins, Payne's Depot, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Joseph Haycraft, of Owensboro, Ky., is at the Alexander.

Dr. J. S. Jewell and son, of Chicago, are at the Louisville Hotel.

Mrs. M. E. Arnold, Elizabethtown, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mr. W. B. Caperton, United States navy, is a guest at the Alexander.

Col. James Alexander, of Gallatin, Tenn., is a guest at the Alexander.

A. D. Sayre and wife, nee Miss Machen, of Eddyville, Ky., are at the Louisville Hotel.

Messrs. T. L. Johnson and James W. Hutt, two excellent representatives of New York's commercial progress and integrity, passed through the city last night on a business tour through the South.

Alexander's—J. Yarlick, New York; W. A. Kaiper, H. B. Ludlow, Cincinnati; H. S. Bigham, Indianapolis; S. Worthington, Washington county, Miss.; Jas. Alexander, J. H. McLaren, Gallatin, Tenn.; C. W. Powell, Paris, Ill.; John M. Henderson, Salem, Ind.; Davis Harrison, Bedford, Ind.; J. W. Gibbs, Cleveland; H. A. Bryan and wife, Chicago; W. Trudgeon, Milwaukee; Mrs. H. S. Jones, Corydon, Ind.; Oscar Keefer, J. D. Seaman, G. R. Morrison, Indianapolis; G. W. Engle, Cincinnati; J. D. Sharp, Charlestown, Ind.; Joel T. Barker, Brownsburg, Ind.; Miss M. J. Trent, Rising Sun, Ind.; H. M. Sprague, Dayton; M. O'Conner, Detroit; S. C. Bull, Frankfort; W. S. Pate, Winchester; J. W. Christian, Lexington.

BOYLAND, the Belgian journalist and speculator, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs for obtaining money by false pretenses.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.—The demand for money was of average proportions, but not sufficient to absorb the growing surplus at bank. Prime paper was in demand, but as yet the surplus is not uncomfortable, and there are elements in the situation which cause bankers to prefer a relatively full reserve to a relatively full line of discounts. At the same time a period of accumulation without fresh disturbances will soon result in a keener demand for paper. Commercial paper was steady at 7 per cent.

Eastern exchange was scarce and firm. New York sight-bills sold between banks at 80c@$1 per $1,000 premium.

The Clearing-house exchanges amounted to $858,408 75, and the currency balance was $141,141 77.

It is a matter of practical importance that the Clearing-house Association has resolved not to adopt the so-called standard time in the regulation of banking hours, but to adhere to the old longitudinal standard.

Local stocks and bonds were firm, with small dealings. Gas stock offered at 125, with 124 bid. City 7s of 1903 sold at 123½. Kentucky National Bank sold at 149½.

The local buying and selling rates of Government bonds were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
3 per cent. coupons	99½	100
4 per cent. coupons	123⅛	124
4½ per cent. coupons	113⅝	114⅜
Currency 6's	128½	128¾

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Money is easy. While the demand has been rather slow for some time past the deposits have been increasing, till in some of the institutions their amount has become conspicuously large by comparison with the total of a few weeks ago. There is no reason to expect any material change in the situation in the near future. Almost everywhere there is the same tendency, and Chicago lenders are getting their share of business. The attitude of the mercantile class toward the banks gives evidence that the policy of retrenchment so conspicuously followed in the last months of 1883 is still pursued by them. The people in many parts of the corn belt are less flush than at some previous times, and they, as well as others in the Western country, are entering on new enterprises cautiously. The country banks are, however, paying up their loans here to a considerable extent. The demand for currency from the country is small."

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Money easy at 1½@2½ ℔ cent., closing offered at 1½ ℔ cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 ℔ cent.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills are steady at 484½ for sixty days and 486¾ for demand.

Bar silver $1 10¾.

Government bonds were strong.

In railroad bonds West Shore 5s were in better demand and moved up to 54¼; transactions $3,112,000.

State securities were quiet.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange opened weak with a decline in prices of ¼@5⅝ ℔ cent. for the general list and 1⅜ for Oregon and Transcontinental, which broke to 43. Subsequently there was a rally of ¼@1 ℔ cent. and the market was quite firm for half an hour. About 11:30 it was rumored that President Sloan had determined to fight the trunk lines and had refused offers of arbitration. This led to an attack on Lake Shore, which broke 1¼. Western Union, however, was the weakest spot, and broke from 73¼ to 71⅛ on enormous transactions, the bears having concentrated their efforts for the moment against this stock. Subsequently they transferred their attacks to Wabash, which broke from 17¼ to 14 for common and from 28¾ to 27 for preferred. The general market, although it did not decline much, was unsettled. All sorts of unfavorable rumors, none of which could be authenticated, were put afloat to accelerate the decline in prices, and false reports were sent to many leading cities, stating that various firms and individuals were in trouble. At one time Louisville and Nashville was the special object of attack, and it was rumored from the Exchange that large transactions in this stock were accounted for by a prominent operator formerly identified with the property selling 10,000 shares and a leading bear speculator buying the same. The operation was evidently for the purpose of inducing sales of long stock, and it was understood that it was mutually agreed upon by the speculators in question. The same tactics were resorted to in other stocks. During the last hour there was a sharp and active buying movement in the entire list by leading operators, which carried prices up ½@3 ℔ cent. from the lowest point of the day. After the close of business the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company this afternoon authorized Jay Gould to present to Commissioner Fink a proposition to arbitrate the matters in dispute between that company and the roads comprising the Eastern trunk-line pool. Commissioner Fink accepted the proposition and withdrew by telegraph the order previously sent to Western roads in regard to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. This road is to enter the pool and the allotments of percentage will be settled by arbitration. It is understood that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western will name one gentleman, Commissioner Fink another, and these two a third. This practically ends the trunk-line troubles and removes a disturbing element which the bears have used against the market with considerable effect for some days past. Northern Pacific securities advanced after the election of Harris as President. The situation of the Ontario and Western road has improved, and the motion for a Receiver has been postponed to Saturday, pending negotiations for a settlement. Officials of the road express confidence in being able to pull through. Illinois Central was the feature of the market and rose to 136 on the declaration of the extra cash dividend of 2 ℔ cent. In the final dealings there was a general advance and the market closed strong. Compared with last night the closing prices are ¼@1½ ℔ cent. higher, except Wabash, which is ⅛ lower. Oregon Improvement dropped 10 points to 40 and closed at 41 bid. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis declined 2¼ to 48¼. Colorado Coal 2 to 11½, and New York and Texas land grants ¾ to 138.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 497,000 shares, and included 57,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; 13,000 Erie; 64,000 Lake Shore; 28,000 Louisville and Nashville; 18,000 Missouri Pacific; 12,000 Northwestern; 15,000 New York Central; 30,000 Northern Pacific; 6,000 Ontario and Western; 10,000 Reading; 47,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul; 40,000 Union Pacific; 65,000 Western Union, and 9,000 Oregon and Transcontinental.

The features of the mining market this morning were Bodie Consolidated, which advanced to $8, and Standard Consolidated, which advanced to $6, on reports that a rich find had been made in these properties. The remainder of the list was also strong, Horn Silver selling at $6 87½, Consolidated Virginia at 27c, North Standard at 13@15c, Sierra Nevada at $2 50, Tioga at 35@36c, Robinson at 30c, Bulwer at 96c@$1, Silver King at 17c, and Maryland Coal at $12. The market was stronger in the afternoon. Bulwer advanced to $1 10, Bodie to $8 25, Consolidated Virginia to 28c, and North Standard to 18c. Hale and Norcross was steady at $1 85, Sutro at 15c, and Sierra Grande at 80c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Threes	100
Four and a halfs, coupon	114⅜
Fours, coupon	124⅛
Pacific sixes of '95	128¾

STOCKS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	111¼	L. B. & Western	15⅛
Erie seconds	89¾	Kansas & Texas	20⅛
Leh. & Wilks	103½	Lake Erie & W'n	16
La. consols	75⅛	Lake Shore	95¼
Missouri sixes	104	Lou. & Nash	44⅝
Han. & St. Jo	110	L., N. A. & C	†30
St. P. & S. C. 1st	116	M. & C., 1st pref	10
Tenn. sixes	37½	Do. second pref	5
Do. new	37	Mem. & Char	35⅝
Tex. P. l. g. bds	40⅛	Mich. Central	89
Tex. P. & Rio G	71⅝	Min. & St. Louis	15
U. P. firsts	113½	Do. preferred	32
U. P. land grant	109	Mo. Pacific	87⅞
U. P. s'k'g f'ds	117½	Mobile & Ohio	8
Virginia sixes	38	Morris & Essex	121¼
Do. con. ex-cou	41	Nash. & Chat	48⅛
Do. deferred	8½	N. J. Central	87½
Adams Express	129	Nor. & W. pref	†39
Allegheny Cen	12	Northern Pacific	24¼
Alton & T. H	40	Do. preferred	51⅛
Do. preferred	87	Northwestern	115⅛
American Exp	94½	Do. preferred	142¾
B. C. R. & N	70	N. Y. Central	112¼
Canada Pacific	50¼	Ohio Central	10¼
Can. Southern	50⅛	Ohio & Miss	22½
Central Pacific	65	Do. preferred	91
Ches. & Ohio	14½	Ont. & Western	10⅝
Do. first pref	23⅛	Oregon & Transc	25⅛
Do. second pref	16⅛	Pacific Mail	41⅝
Chic. & Alton	133½	Panama	98
Do. preferred	145	Peoria, D. & E	13⅛
C., B. & Q	120	Pittsburgh	138⅝
C., St. L. & N. O	82⅛	Pullman Pal. Car	109¼
C., St. L. & P. com	11⅛	Reading	55⅛
Do. preferred	33⅛	Rock Island	115⅛
C., S. & Clev	35	St. L. & S. F	19
Clev. & Columb	62	Do. preferred	39
Del. & Hudson	105¼	Do. first pref	†90
Del., Lac. & W	116	St. Paul	88⅛
Denver & R. G	23⅝	Do. preferred	114
Erie	25⅛	St. P., M. & M	95
Do. preferred	67⅛	St. P. & Omaha	30
East Tennessee	5¾	Do. preferred	91
Do. preferred	11⅛	Texas Pacific	17⅜
Fort Wayne	132¼	Union Pacific	74⅛
Han. & St. Jo	38½	U. S. Express	58
Do. preferred	†88½	W., St. L. & P	16⅜
Harlem	193	Do. preferred	28⅛
Hous. & Texas	48	Wells & Fargo	109
Illinois Central	135¾	Western Union	72¾

†Asked.

Boston Bond and Stock Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Old Colony	2	K. C. & C. B. 7s	*.....
Rutland pref	5¾	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	9½
Do. common	121¾	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	1⅛
Wis. C. common	110⅝	A. & T. R. R	45⅛
Do. preferred	14	Boston & Al	*.....
F. & P. M. pref	*.....	Boston & Me	1¾
T., C. & S. L. 1st 6s	*.....	C., B. & Q	12
T., D. & Bur. inc's	*.....	C. S. & C	*.....
B. Wat. Power	139	Eastern R. R	98¼
Boston Land	*.....	F. & Pere M	10
A. & T. 1st 7s	*.....	L. R. & F. S	*.....
Do. land grant 7s	1	N. Y. & N. E	1
B., H. & E. 7s	233	O. & L. C. pref	*.....
Do. 4½s	*.....	Do. common	*.....

*No sales.

MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Alta	1⅜	Hale & Norcross	2½
Belcher	1	Mexican	2⅛
Belle Isle	10	Mount Diablo	2⅛
Best & Belcher	2¾	Navajo	2¼
Bodie Consol	1⅝	Northern Belle	50
California	5	Ophir	3⅛
Chollar	2⅛	Potosi	1
Consolidated Va	30	Savage	1
Crown Point	1	Sierra Nevada	2¾
Eureka Consol'd	.....	Union Consol'd	2⅝
Gould & Curry	2⅛	Utah	1⅛
Grand Prize	15	Yellow Jacket	2⅛

Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Boston Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Allouez Min. Co	*.....	Quincy	76
Calumet & Hecla	*.....	Ridge	175⅛
Catalpa	110⅝	Silver Islet	161
Copper Falls	*.....	Osceola	24⅛
Franklin	*.....	Central	19
Pewabic	*.....	Huron	15

*No sales.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The following are the official closing quotations at the New York Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Homestake	10	Quicksilver, pref	26
Iron Silver	200	South Pacific	*.....
Ontario	29	Sutro	15
Quicksilver	5⅛	*No sales.	

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TRADE ITEMS.

Movement of Leading Articles.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE, Jan. 17, 1884.—The following was the movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past 24 hours, and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1884.	Ship'd 1884.	Rec'd 1883.	Ship'd 1883.
Agricult'l imp. No	308	1,540	....	1,170
Apples, green, bbls	36	139	....	212
Ale, beer and porter, bbls	55	81	250	150
Bacon, lbs	138,305	366,314	175,920	380,975
Boots & shoes, cases	444	203	297	722
Corn, bu	2,287	....	500	....
Cotton, bales	536	427	967	3,522
Coffee, lbs	59,015	30,513	136,867	45,929
Flour, bbls	977	709	1,545	544
Furniture, pcs	575	804	125	1,412
Hams, lbs	9,990	23,729	25,000	10,752
H'dware, pkgs	1,095	1,566	113	1,272
Hogs, head	280	218	....	817
Iron, pig, tons	165	180	216	772
Leather, bdls	21	123	39	332
Molasses, bbls	44	117	832	977
Nails, kegs	141	271	216	1,202
Oil, carbon, bbls	535	928	150	1,107
Oats, bush	1,735	4,378	980	1,900
Potatoes, bbls	210	996	166	324
Rye, bush	1,087	1,005	....	500
Sugar, bbls	404	278	552	1,123
Seed, grass and clover, bags	13	532	62	939
Soap, bxs	515	402	69	492
Tobacco, leaf, hhds	191	44	97	82
Tobacco, m'f'd, lbs	5,725	26,993	2,779	16,141
Wheat	....	4,495	502	....
Whisky, bbls	597	774	395	519

Pork Packing.

[*Cincinnati Price Current, Jan. 17.*]

A week ago the entire packing in the West indicated about 170,000 hogs less than at corresponding date last year, and this shortage has been extended about 115,000 further the past week, the killing at all points reaching about 295,000 hogs, compared with 410,000 last year, making the total to date 4,150,000, against 4,435,000 a year ago, or a decrease of 285,000. On examination of last year's movement we find that forward from the time corresponding to the present date it was pretty well sustained for a few days, then progressed on a diminishing scale to considerably reduced proportions. It was not expected by many in the trade that at this time the killing would show a shortage of nearly 300,000. A large proportion of this, fully 200,000, is due to the increased Eastern shipments of hogs. Beef has not been so plentiful nor so cheap as had been expected, and the Eastern consumption of fresh pork, as well as the demand from regular curers of hog product, has been materially enlarged for hogs this season. The outlook for supplies of hogs is more or less uncertain. Various parties in Iowa write that packing is being curtailed or practically closed in advance of expectations, owing to scarcity of hogs, and available supplies have fallen short of earlier calculations. This condition seems to be true of other portions of the hog-killing districts. It is not unlikely that the colder weather of the past month has encouraged a more liberal consumption of fresh pork in many localities. For the remainder of the season it will require that the average weekly packing for all points shall equal 270,000 hogs, or 25,000 less than the past week, to maintain the present relation; it would require an average of 315,000 hogs per week to bring the final result up to last year's. While this number may not be regarded as impossible to be reached, it would be contrary to prevailing convictions now to suggest that it is likely. Values of hogs are well maintained, and in some markets are a shade higher than a week ago. Those farmers who are eager to catch top prices should not wait too long.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from November 1 to date and latest mail dates, at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Jan. 16—	1883-84.	1882-83.
Chicago	1,615,000	1,825,000
Kansas City	286,119	280,320
Cincinnati	336,000	367,000
St. Louis	240,000	253,000
Indianapolis	188,500	210,000
Milwaukee	213,000	228,000
Louisville, Ky	142,000	123,500
Cedar Rapids	104,304	104,470
Cleveland	70,458	48,148
Dubuque, Iowa	72,000	58,000
Sioux City, Iowa	53,000	38,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	43,362	44,540
Keokuk, Iowa	32,217	36,952
DesMoines	32,786	43,214
Malvern, Iowa	11,400	7,000
Sabula, Iowa	10,200	27,100
Marshalltown, Iowa	10,036	5,100
St. Joseph, Mo	71,000	88,000
Omaha, Neb	33,000	47,000
Quincy, Ill	25,000	27,600
Barry, Ill	12,000	14,000
St. Paul, Minn	28,000	22,000
Evansville, Ind	8,975	11,200
Minster, Ohio	2,500	4,500

The Visible Supply of Grain.

The stocks at the principal points of accumulation were as follows at comparative dates:

	Jan. 12, 1884.	Jan. 13, 1883.	Jan. 14, 1882.
Wheat	35,005,000	21,388,000	17,382,000
Corn	10,029,000	9,428,000	16,631,000
Oats	5,891,000	4,472,000	2,663,000
Rye	2,625,000	1,540,000	1,273,000
Barley	3,165,000	2,946,000	2,753,000

From Jan. 5 to Jan. 12 the visible supply of wheat decreased by 501,000 bushels, corn decreased by 71,000, and oats decreased by 217,000 bushels.

New York Operations in Wheat.

[*Chicago Tribune.*]

There was a mistake made in the announcement that the posted wheat in New York was being "taken" last Monday for export. Two boat-loads of Chicago No. 2 spring were sold that day to go to Europe, but at the very low figure of $1 01 per bushel. The ten boats of posted wheat reported shipped were simply ordered across the ocean on owner's account. It is understood that it is going to Lisbon, the market there offering rather better terms than those in Europe that are farther north. We also note that the posted wheat loaded onto vessels in New York last week was about equal to the difference of 440,000 bushels mentioned yesterday as having probably been shipped to the interior. That interior movement is nothing like so large as some parties have claimed it to be.

Pork-packing in Louisville.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. G. W. Tarleton for the following statement of the Louisville winter packing in the season 1883-84:

Names.	No. of hogs.	Av'ge gross.	Av'ge net.
Hughes, Taggart & Co	24,135	251	203
F. Leib & Son	33,702	258¼	207¼
Jarvis & Co	20,778	248 59	200.44
O. W. Thomas & Co	28,340	246	198¼
Hamilton & Bros	18,124	246	198
White, Aikin & Co	16,625	257½	209¾
Total	141,704	251.59	203

Names.	Tierces lard.	Rump pork.	Mess pork.
Huges, Taggart & Co	1,083	.	161
F. Leib & Son	3,039	699	1,496
Jarvis & Co	1,796	113	591
O. W. Thomas & Co	2,256	562	1,896
Hamilton & Bros	1,551	40	.....
White, Aikin & Co	1,420	.....	312
Total	12,045	1,264	4,426

Names.	C. & C. R. sides.	Hams.	Should'rs
	—Pounds.—		
Hughes, Taggart & Co	2,225,963	704,400	657,300
E. Leib & Son	2,301,307	1,040,311	914,311
Jarvis & Co	1,783,079	577,975	521,348
O. W. Thomas & Co	1,884,100	848,400	837,000
Hamilton & Bros	1,611,985	501,506	429,986
White, Aikin & Co	1,511,250	497,232	418,722
Total	11,317,684	4,169,824	3,778,667

The French Interdict.

The following is from a letter to Armour & Co., of Chicago, from one of the largest meat importers of France:

"As to-morrow and the next day and each following one some new absurdity is committed we feel it is time for us to leave off cabling every day decisions which are no sooner made than they are recalled. The miserable Government of this country is willing to make itself the laughing-stock of the world, and we are certain the only way to bring it to its senses in this question is for the United States to adopt measures of reprisal against the products coming from this country. If you can bring the influence of your members of Congress to bear in this direction, matters may be very soon settled; otherwise it will drag on to remain an everlasting source of unsettlement to trade, not only in this country, but in your markets. The United States have the means of exercising great pressure on this country without hurting themselves. A duty imposed on goods imported by French vessels would injure French interests terribly without doing the United States any harm, and this measure was once before adopted, or threatened to be adopted, when the Government of this country introduced discriminating duties between goods imported by French vessels and those by other nationalities."

MARKETS—DAILY REVIEW.

BALING MATERIAL—Steady and unchanged. The association rates are as follows: 1½ lbs at 10¼c; 1¾ lbs at 10¾c; 2 lbs at 11¼c; 2¼ lbs at 12¾c, in round lots; baling twine 11½c per lb for hemp and 10c for jute.

BEANS AND PEAS—Prime navy, hand picked, $2 35@2 50; medium country, $2 25@2 35; colored, $1@1 25; lady peas, $1 50 per bushel, from store.

BUTTER—There was a moderate demand, with prices unchanged. We quote common to medium country butter at 15@16c; prime to choice at 18@20c; fancy rolls, 22c; Wisconsin rolls at 20c; Northern dairy nominal. Western Reserve nominal; creamery, 42c for choice Elgin.

CANDLES—Stars, Nos. 4 to 8, 15@15½c for full weight.

CIDER—Crab cider, $10@12 per barrel, as to quality.

COTTON—Six hundred bales have been sold this week to one broker. The inquiry continues good, with prices steady. We quote 10¼c for middling upland, 9⅝c for low middling, 9¼c for good ordinary, and 8¼c for ordinary.

CORNMEAL—Bolted $1 10@1 20 per 100 lbs, and kiln-dried $2 75 per bbl.

CHEESE—Inquiry fair and sales were made at last prices. We quote Western partly skimmed at 8½@9½c, Ohio factory at 12¼@13c, cream at 14c and New York cheddar at 14@14½c.

COFFEE—Demand fair and prices were sustained. We quote common at 12@12½c; fair, 13½@14c; prime, 14¼@14¾c; choice, 14¼@14¾c; fancy, 15@15½c; Laguayra, 12½@13½c; Java, 19@24c; Mocha, 28@30c.

COAL—Pittsburgh, 14c; Kentucky, 11@12c per bu.; Laurel, 12c; coke, 9@10c; Pittsburgh, afloat, 8c.

CUT NAILS—We quote tenpennies at $2 60@2 65 per keg, and the smaller numbers at the usual difference.

FEATHERS—There are no material changes. We quote at 53c for prime, and for mixed 40c per lb.

EGGS—Supply about equaled demand, and prices were steady at quotations. We quote fresh stock in cases at 26c.

FLOUR—Trade slow. Asking prices were unchanged, but the tone was not very firm. We quote patents at $6 40@6 60 for choice, $5 90@6 25 for plain fancy, $5 40@5 50 for No. 1. Buckwheat, $7 00@8 50 for Western and Eastern respectively.

FIELD SEED—There were no quotable changes. We quote common red clover at $6 35, sapling at $6 75, timothy at $1 60, orchard-grass at $2, redtop at 55c, extra clean bluegrass at $1 30, and fancy do at $1 50 per bushel from store, in bags.

FRUIT—Demand fair, with a better outlook for shipments of green apples. Prices ruled steady. We quote dried apples, good to prime, at 5¼@6c. Dried peaches 5¼c for halves and 4¼@4¾c for mixed. We quote green apples at $3@3 50 per bbl on arrival for good to prime, and $3 75@4 25 from store. Lemons, $4 50@7 50 per box. Florida oranges, $5@6 per box, and Louisiana, $9 50@10 per bbl. Bananas, $1 50@3. Cranberries, $13@14 per bbl for Cape Cod and $10@11 for Western.

GAME—Offerings ample, and trade was fairly active at quotations. Quail, 80c@$1 per dozen; rabbits 75@90c and squirrels nominal; mallard ducks $3 per dozen.

GINSENG—We quote fair to good at $1 40@1 50, and prime at $1 60@1 65.

HAY—Demand good; prices ruled firm. We quote on levee $10@10 50 for prime timothy, the latter for small wired bales, and $7@8 for common to medium mixed; prime loose hay from wagon, 50@60c per 100 lbs. Baled oats, $14 for large bales.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 16c; No. 2, 13c; prime dry-salted, 12@12½c; No. 2, dry-salted, 10@10½c; prime green-salted, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½c; prime green, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; sheep-skins, country, 30@60c; butchers, 75c@$1 25; shearlings, 10@25c.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Grits $3 50 from store, and hominy $3 40.

KRAUT—Firm and higher. We quote at $10 per bbl and $5 50 per half bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We quote as follows:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Fine lbs, Virginia	70@70c
Fine fig, Virginia	70@72c
Fine twist and coil, Virginia	58@60c
Medium twist and coil, Virginia	40@45c
Common twist and coil	30@35c
Medium lbs and 11-inch, Virginia	38@40c
Common twist and fig, Virginia	32@33c
White Burley navy, Louisville	40@50c
White Burley navy, Louisville, common to medium	32@40c

MILL OFFAL—We quote Louisville bran on track at $15, and shipstuff at $17 50. Bran and shorts, mixed, $16 50.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—Firm and tending up. Louisiana molasses at 35@55c. Corn syrup 33@35c, and sugar-house syrup 45@50c. Sorghum, 35@37c per gallon for prime.

OILS—Linseed at 58@59c for raw and boiled; lard oil, extra, at 70c; No. 1 at 60c, and No. 2 at 53c; gasoline, 63° at 11c, 74° at 12c, 87° at 24c; bank oil at 46c, straits oil at 48c, lubricating oil at 10@14c per gallon; cotton-seed oil, refined, 45c per gallon, and peerless at 52c; coal oil 110° test, 12c per gallon; 130° Kentucky test, 13c; 150° test, 14c, and 175° Kentucky test, headlight, 19c, water-white, 19c. Spirits turpentine, 38c.

PROVISIONS—The market was firm, with a good Southern inquiry for leading articles. Our quotations are on the basis of car-loads.

MESS PORK—$15 per barrel.

BACON—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 8⅛c, and clear sides, 8⅜c per lb, packed.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c; clear rib sides, 7⅝@7¾c, and clear sides 8c, loose, for partly to fully cured.

LARD—Choice leaf, 11c in tierces; prime steam, 8⅞@9c, and choice family, 9½c.

SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams 12¾@13c, as to weight and brand; breakfast bacon 10½c, and sugar-cured shoulders 7¾c, canvased and packed. Dried beef, 12c for Louisville, and 14c for Chicago and St. Louis.

PIGS' FEET—Tierces, $19; barrels, $8 50@10, and half barrels, $4 50.

POULTRY—Prices ruled firm, with a good demand. We quote dressed hens at $3 50 per dozen; select stock, $3 75@4; young chickens live, at $3@3 50, and dressed, $3 25@3 75, as to size and condition. Live turkeys nominal, and dressed, 12@12½c. Geese, $5 per dozen.

NUTS—We quote chestnuts nominal. Peanuts, Tennessee, 6½c for white, and 6c for red. Hickory nuts 60@65c per bushel.

RICE—Carolina and Louisiana at 6@6¾c for good to prime.

SALT—We quote 7-bushel bbls at $1 50; 280-lb bbls at $1 15; Saginaw at $1 20; Ohio river dairy at $1 90, and Syracuse dairy at $2, delivered in dray lots.

SUGAR—Prices were firm and quotably unchanged. We quote granulated sugar at 8⅝@8¾c; A cut loaf at 9¼c; crushed and powdered at 9c; A at 8½c; off A at 8¼c; C at 7½c; C yellow at 7@7¼c, standard brands. New Orleans sugars, open kettle, 6⅝@7¼c; granulated 8⅝c, and clarified, 8@8½c.

SOAP—German, olive and rosin at 4@6c per lb.

STARCH—At 3@3½c per lb for large and small lots.

STRAW—We quote at $6 75@7 on arrival.

TALLOW—7c per lb.

TANBARK—We quote at $11 50@12 on track.

VEGETABLES—The market was steady, and moderately active on improved shipping prospects. We quote Irish potatoes at $1 40 for Russets and $1 50 for Early Rose per barrel from store; New York seed potatoes $2, and Northern $1 50. Sweet potatoes $2 50@3 25. Onions $1 50@1 60 per bbl from store. Cabbage at $4 50 per crate or $2 25 per bbl from store for prime Northern and $1@1 50 for common.

WHISKY—Highwines at $1 14 per gallon.

WOOL—Firm and quotably unchanged. We quote grease wools as follows: Medium country lots, 24@26c; burry, 12@15c; black, free from burs, 20@22c, and tubwashed, 33@35c bid.

The Grain Market.

Controlling markets are depressed and lower.

At the Grain Exchange to-day the sales approximated 8,500 bushels, including 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed corn, seller February, at 49c; 2,000 bushels, do. do. March, at 49¾c; 1 car mixed ear, cash or January, at 50c.; 2,000 bushels No. 2 rye, February, at 65c.

WHEAT—Dull and nominal. No. 2 longberry was quotable at $1 04@1 05, and No. 2 red at 98c.

CORN—There were light receipts by rail and nil by river, though there is some prospect of a boat from the Lower Ohio getting through to-morrow. The market was in sellers' favor, and the demand for current local use sustains prices materially above any shipping parity. New mixed ear was salable on arrival at 48c, and shelled at 50c.

OATS—Firm, with offerings moderate. No. 2 mixed was quotable at 36½c on track, and No. 2 white at 38c.

RYE—Steady at our last quotations. No. 2 was salable at 65c on track.

BARLEY—Nominal.

The Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was active and firm for both dark and heavy and Burley tocacco, offerings of the latter being a somewhat larger percentage of the total. Dark and heavy lugs continue correspondingly strong. The sales aggregated 264 hogsheads.

Mr. E. M. Flack, of Hopkinsville, writes under date of January 16:

"The weather continues very cold. Receipts are light. Sales for the week, 24 hogsheads, as follows: Common lugs, 5¾@6c; common leaf, 6¾@7c; medium lugs, 6¼@6½c; medium leaf, 7¼@7½c. The offerings consist entirely of low grades. As soon as we have soft weather receipts and sales will be on a much larger scale."

The sales to-day in this market were distributed as follow.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 9 hhds Daviess county leaf and lugs at $16 50, 8 20, 7 30, 7 20, 7, 6 70, 6 40, 6 30, 5 95 and 5 85; 6 hhds Grayson county leaf and lugs at $8 90, 8 50, 6 70, 6 30, 5 40, 5 05; 2 hhds Ohio county leaf and lugs at $7 10 and 5 25; 2 hhds Barren county leaf at $9 and 7 30; 2 hhds Henry county leaf at $13 75 and 10; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $5 40.

The KENTUCKY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE sold 11 hhds: 5 hhds Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at $10 25, 9 10, 7 10, 6 20 and 5 95; 4 hhds Simpson county leaf and lugs at $7 30, 7, 6 90 and 6; 1 hhd Breckinridge county trash at $4; 1 hhd Illinois trash at $3 50.

The FALLS CITY HOUSE sold 30 hhds and 1 box: 6 hhds Jessamine county medium to common leaf, lugs and trash at $17, 15, 13 50, 13, 10 25 and 6 80; 3 hhds Shelby county medium leaf and lugs at $16 75, 16 75 and 10; 5 hhds Hart county medium leaf, lugs and trash at $15, 11, 8, 7 50 and 6 60; 2 hhds Henry county lugs and trash at $10 and 6 10; 10 hhds Indiana leaf and lugs at $9 80, 9 50, 9 50, 9 50, 9 50, 9 50, 9 50, 9 50, 9 50 and 8; 1 hhd Macon county (Tenn.) common mixed lugs at $9; 1 hhd Hancock county common mixed lugs at $7 40; 2 hhds Grayson county common lugs at $6 70 and 6 10; 1 box common trash at $4 50.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 3 hhds Green county medium leaf and lugs at $15, 10 50 and 6 20; 2 hhds Henry county common lugs at $8 and 7 20; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $6 60; 1 hhd Indiana common leaf at $10 75.

The GREEN-RIVER HOUSE sold 21 hhds: 5 hhds Franklin county leaf and lugs at $17 75, 15 25, 8 90, 8 50 and 5 95; 10 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $17 25, 16, 15 75, 10, 9 00, 7 60, 7 10, 6 90, 6 50 and 7 50; 1 hhd Oldham county lugs at $6 90; 5 hhds Ohio county leaf and lugs at $6 80, 6 40, 6 40, 5 65 and 5 45.

The ENTERPRISE HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 3 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $16 50, 14 75 and 10 50; 2 hhds Simpson county leaf and lugs at $11 25 and 7 40; 2 hhds Warrick county (Ind.) leaf at $8 10 and 7 70; 4 hhds Maryland trash at $2 50, 2 50, 2 20 and 2.

The PEOPLE'S HOUSE sold 13 hhds; 4 hhds Simpson county leaf and lugs at $12 25, 7 50, 6 90 and 6 50; 3 hhds Logan county leaf at $8, 7 50 and 7 40; 6 hhds Ohio trash at $4 10, 4 05, 4, 3 75, 3 25 and 3 05.

The GILBERT HOUSE sold 15 hhds: 2 hhds Barren county lugs at $6 70 and 6 70; 1 hhd Daviess county lugs at $6 50 and 6 40; 1 hhd McLean county trash at $4 10; 1 hhd Hopkins county lugs at $6 90; 2 hhds Muhlenberg county lugs at $6 40 and 5 05; 3 hhds Livingston county lugs at $6 50, 6 40 and 5 05; 1 hhd Cumberland county factory trash at $3; 2 hhds Warren county common Burley leaf at $15 75 and 12 50; 2 hhds Logan county Burley lugs at $10 and 7 90.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 17 hhds: 2 hhds Tennessee leaf at $9 30 and 9 20; 2 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $14 75 and 8; 12 hhds Franklin county leaf and lugs at $17, 16 75, 15 25, 15 50, 13 75, 11 25, 10 75, 11, 9 30, 8 50, 6 70 and 7; 1 hhd Henry county trash at $5 65.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 37 hhds: 27 hhds Franklin county leaf, lugs and trash at $17, 16 75, 16 75, 15, 14 75, 14 75, 15 75, 13 75, 13, 13, 11 25, 11, 12 50, 11 75, 9 60, 8 80, 8 90, 9 10, 8 10, 9 90, 9, 6 90, 5 65, 7 10, 5 85, 5 25 and 5; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $12; 3 hhds Shelby county common leaf and lugs at $12 50, 9 80 and 5 05; 2 hhds Grayson county common leaf and lugs at $6 90 and 5 65; 5 hhds Taylor county common leaf and lugs at $7 80, 7, 6 90, 6 40 and 6 10.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 29 hhds: 1 hhd Cumberland county leaf at $8 20; 1 hhd Green county leaf at $10 75; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at $5 90; 24 hhds Franklin and Shelby counties leaf, lugs and trash at $10 75, 19, 6 90, 9 40, 11, 18 50, 19, 9 70, 13 25, 10, 14, 15, 6, 7 50, 9 90, 11, 16 75, 10, 8 80, 9, 12 75, 13 75, 11 75 and 7 20; 2 hhds Henry county low leaf and lugs at $14 25 and 6.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 51 hhds and 1 box: 15 hhds Franklin county leaf, lugs and trash at $19 25, 18 50, 18, 16, 19, 18 25, 16 75, 16, 14 25, 12 75, 10 75, 14 25, 13, 15 25 and 11 25; 12 hhds Bourbon county leaf and lugs at $17 50, 17 50, 16 25, 16 50, 12 25, 15, 14 25, 12 75, 16 75, 13 75, 10 and 8 70; 9 hhds Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at $16 75, 12 75, 10 25, 10, 18, 6 80, 8 90, 8 50 and 8 30; 3 hhds Fayette county leaf and lugs at $16 50, 10 25 and 10; 7 hhds Shelby county leaf, lugs and trash at $17, 11 75, 11, 7 10, 6, 9 20 and 6 40; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $16 25; 1 hhd Cumberland county leaf at $8 10; 3 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $16 25, 12 75 and 7 10; 1 box Shelby county lugs at $8 10.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL MARKETS

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Flour is dull and unchanged: common to choice spring wheat $3 50@5; Minnesota $3 50@4 25; baker's $4 75@5 75; patents $6 50@7; winter wheats, Southern Illinois and Missouri $4 70@5 75; Michigan $4@5 50. Wheat is active but weak and lower; the market opened lower and declined to a point 2¼c under yesterday's closing figures; the session finished within ⅜c of inside prices; sales ranged: seller January 89¼@90⅜c, closing at 89⅜c; seller February 89⅝@91c, closing at 90⅜c; seller March 90⅝@92c, closing at 91¼c; June is quoted 1⅝c over May. Corn is active but weak and lower; prices declined 2c under yesterday's closing rates, and the session finished 2⅛c under yesterday; sales ranged: Cash 51¼@52c, closing at 51¼@52c; seller February 52⅝@53⅝c, closing at 52⅝c; seller March 52¼@53⅝c, closing at 52⅝@53⅛c; seller May 57@58⅛c, closing at 57⅛@57⅜c. Oats are dull and lower; sales ranged: Cash 32¼c; seller January and February 31¾@32⅜c, closing at 32⅛c; seller March 32⅝@33½c, closing at 32⅝c; seller April 32¾@33⅝c; seller May 36⅛@37⅜c, closing at 36⅜c. Rye is dull and lower at 57¼c. Barley is dull at 59c. Flax seed is dull and nominal at $1 47 on track. Pork is in good demand; the market opened 10@12½c lower and receded 20@30c additional, then rallied 15@20c, and closed quiet; sales ranged: Cash $14 50@14 60; seller February $14 40@14 70, closing at $14 57½@14 60; seller March $14 60@14 75, closing at $14 72½@14 75; seller May $14 90@15 22½, closing at $15 05@15 07½. Lard, demand active; the market opened with a very bad break in the way of a decline of 20@30c; later rallied 5@10c and closed steady; sales ranged: Cash $8 60@8 65; seller February $8 57½@8 77½, closing at $8 67½; seller March $8 72½@8 85, closing at $8 80@8 82½; seller April $8 87½; seller May $8 90@9 15, closing at $9@9 02½. Bulk meats are in fair demand; shoulders 6.30c; short rib sides 7.70c; short clear sides 7.95c. Butter is quiet and unchanged; choice to fancy creamery 24@34c; choice to fancy dairy 20@27c. Eggs are quiet and unchanged at 25c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 15. Receipts: Flour 28,000 barrels; wheat 65,000 bushels; corn 169,000 bushels; oats 110,000 bushels; rye 8,000 bushels; barley 41,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 19,000 barrels; wheat 42,000 bushels; corn 150,000 bushels; oats 88,000 bushels; rye 3,200 bushels; barley 20,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—At the Call Board this afternoon the sales of wheat were 1,832,000 bushels; February and March advanced ⅛c and May declined ⅛c. Corn, sales 420,000 bushels; February advanced ⅛c. Oats, sales 315,000 bushels; February advanced ⅛c and May advanced ⅛c. Pork, sales 6,000 barrels; February advanced 2½c and May advanced 5c. Lard, sales 7,000 tierces; February and May advanced 2½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—FLOUR—The market is dull; receipts 19,000 barrels; exports 8,000 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 65@3 35; common to good extra $3 20@3 75; white wheat extra $6 25@6 75; good to choice $3 80@6 50; fancy do $7 40; extra Ohio $3 20@6 25; St. Louis $3 20@6 25; Minnesota patent process $5 75@6 90.

GRAIN—Wheat, spot lots 1@2¼c lower; options opened unsettled at 1¼@2⅜c lower, but later became stronger and closed at ¼@⅜c above inside prices; receipts 67,000 bushels; exports 50,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1; ungraded red 86c@$1 12; No 4 red 84c; No 3 red 96⅜@98⅜c; No 2 red $1 ...; ungraded white 80c@$1 02¼; No 2 white $1 01¼; No 2 red seller January, sales of 120,000 bushels at $1 01⅜@1 01¾, closing at $1 01¾; seller February, sales of 1,888,000 bushels at $1 03⅜@1 05⅜, closing at $1 04⅛; seller March, sales of 1,416,000 bushels at $1 06⅜@1 08¼, closing at $1 07¼; seller April, sales of 368,000 bushels at $1 09⅜@1 10¼, closing at $1 09⅞; seller May, sales of 2,792,000 bushels at $1 11⅛@1 13⅜, closing at $1 12¼; seller June, sales of 96,000 bushels at $1 12⅜@1 12⅜, closing at $1 12¾. Corn, spot lots 1⅛@2⅛c, and options 1¼@2c lower, but closed steady with a recovery of ⅛@⅜c; receipts 81,000 bushels; exports 1,400 bushels; ungraded 49@62c; No 3 57@59c; steamer mixed 60¾@62c; steamer white 59@62c; No 2 seller January 60¼@62¼c, closing at 61c; seller February 61¼@61⅞c, closing at 61¾c; seller March 64¾@66c, closing at 65¼c; seller May 63⅝@65¾c, closing at 62⅜c. Oats are ¼c lower; the session closed barely steady; receipts 14,000 bushels; exports 425 bushels; mixed Western 39@42c; white Western 42@45c.

HAY—Is steady with a moderate demand at 50@55c ℔ cwt.

GROCERIES—Coffee, spot fair Rio is dull and weak; options 15 points lower, but market fairly active; No 7 Rio spot 10.75c; sales of 250 bags seller January at 10.80c; 3,000 bags seller February at 10.60@10.75c; 9,750 bags seller March at 10.80@11c; 8,500 bags seller April at 11@11.15c; 4,500 bags seller May at 11.10@11.25; 5,750 bags seller June at 11.15@11.35c; 7,750 bags seller July at 11.30@11.40c; 250 bags seller August at 11.40c. Sugar is quiet but prices are steady; refined is in fair demand; common to prime 7¼@7¾c; Muscovado 6¼@6 9-16c; centrifugal 7⅝c; fair to good refining is quoted at 5 13-16@5 15-16c; C 6¾@6⅞c; extra C 6¼@6⅝c, white extra C 6¾c; yellow C 5⅝@5⅞c; yellow 5⅛@5⅜c; off A 6⅞@7⅛c; centrifugal 6⅞@7⅛c; mold A 7⅞c; standard A 7⅝c; confectioners' A 7 7-16c; cut leaf and crushed 8¼c; powdered 8⅛c; granulated 7⅞@7 13-16c; cubes 8¼c. Molasses is quiet but steadily held; Cardenas 24c flat; Havana 25½c; 50-test refining 25¼@26c; New Orleans 35@55c; Porto Rico 35@45c; English Islands 35@40c. Rice is steady with a fair demand; domestic 4¾@7¼c; Rangoon 4¾@4⅞c; Patna 4⅞@5¼c.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet; United Pipe-line $1 08; crude 7⅜@8⅛c; refined 9⅛c for 70¼ test.

TALLOW—Is steady; prime city 7⅝@7 11-16c.

ROSIN—Is quiet but steady at $1 50@1 55.

TURPENTINE—Is firm at 35c.

EGGS—Western fresh are higher and firm at 31@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and lower; new mess $14 25@14 50; Western family mess $14 50@15. Beef is quiet and unchanged; extra mess $12. Cut meats are nominal; long clear middles 8c. Lard is lower; prime steam $9@9 07½; seller January $8 98@9 06; seller February $9@9 06; seller March $9@9 15; seller April $9 15@9 20; seller May $9 19@9 35; seller June $9 28@9 35.

BUTTER—Is firm and fairly active.

CHEESE—Is firm with a moderate demand; Western flat 10¼@12c.

PIG IRON—Is dull; Scotch $20 50@23 50; American $17@22.

LEAD—Is firm; common 4⅜@4½c.

TIN—Is quiet but steady.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Flour is unchanged; family $3 70@3 80; choice $4 50@4 60; fancy $5 15@5 50. Wheat was lower and slow, except the May option, which was active; No 2 red sold at 99⅛c@$1 cash; $1 00⅛ bid January; $1 01⅛ seller February; $1 02⅞ seller March; $1 05⅜@1 05⅞ seller May; No 3 red 96c. Corn was sharply lower and dull except for May; No 2 mixed sold at 45⅛@46⅛c cash; 46⅛@46⅝c seller January; 46⅝c seller February; 48⅝c seller March; 51@51⅛c seller May. Oats were lower and slow; 33⅛c cash; 32⅛@33c seller January; 32¾c seller February; 34c seller March; 36⅜c seller May. Rye is lower at 55⅛c. Barley is dull at 50@80c for American. Lead is firm at 4c. Butter is steady; creamery 30@35c; dairy 20@28c. Eggs are steady at 22c. Flax seed is nominal at $1 36. Hay is firm; prairie $10 50@11; timothy $11@15. Bran is unchanged at 75@76c at the mill. Corn meal is firm at $2 35. Whisky steady at $1 15. Provisions are firm but slow, except for bacon, which is active. Pork, old $14 65; new $15. Bulk meats, long clear sides 7.55@7.60c; short rib sides 7.65@7.70c; short clear sides 7.95c. Bacon, long clear sides 8¼@8⅜c; short rib sides 8⅜@8½c; short clear sides 8.65@8⅝c. Lard is nominally lower. Receipts: Flour 4,000 barrels; wheat 11,000 bushels; corn 42,000 bushels; oats 15,000 bushels; rye none; barley 4,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 7,000 barrels; wheat 4,000 bushels; corn 37,000 bushels; oats 5,000 bushels; rye 2,000 bushels; barley none.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—At the afternoon board wheat was easier; 99⅛c bid January; $1 01 seller February; $1 02 seller March; $1 05⅜ seller May. Corn was steady; 46⅜@46⅝c bid January; 47c seller February; 48⅛c seller March; 51⅛c seller May. Oats quiet; 36⅜c seller May; no other sales made.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Flour is quiet; Pennsylvania family $4 80; Ohio clear $5 60; do straight $5 90; Southern Illinois straight $5 62½; winter patents $6 15@6 25; Minnesota bakers, clear, $5 25; do straight $5 50; Minnesota patent process $6 50. Rye flour is steady at at $3 62½@3 75. Buckwheat flour, choice lots of pure are scarce and wanted; mixtures dull at $3@3 25 ℔ cwt. Wheat unsettled and generally weak and lower; fresh No 2 red $1 03; No 3 red 96@97c; No 2 red seller January $1 02¾@1 03¼; seller February $1 04@1 04¾; seller March $1 06¼@1 07⅝; seller April $1 08¾@1 08¾; seller May $1 10¼@1 11. Corn is dull, weak and lower; rejected mixed 56@56¼c; rejected yellow 57@58c; No 3 yellow 58@58½c; No 3 high mixed 58c; steamer mixed 57c; steamer yellow 58¼c; sail mixed seller January 58¾@59c; seller February 59@59¾c; seller March 60¼@61c; seller April 61@61¼c; seller May 62¼@63¼c. Oats are dull and lower; No 2 white 43@43¼c; No 3 white 42¼c. Provisions steady. Beef, city family $13 50@14; do packed $12@12 50; No 1 mess $11; India mess, f. o. b., $24@24 50. Pork, new mess $15 75@16; prime new mess $15@15 50. Hams, smoked 12½@14c. Lard is quiet; city refined $9 50@9 75; steam $9 25; butchers' loose $8 50@8 75. Butter is unchanged; creamery extra 35@38c; New York State and Bradford county, Penn., extras 18@25c; Western good to extra 18@24c; rolls 12@20c. Eggs are firm; extras 34½@35½c; ice-house 28@30c; limed 24@25c. Cheese is firm and fairly active; full creamery 13@13½c; Western fair to good 11¼@12¼c. Petroleum is dull; refined 9½@9⅝c. Whisky is dull at $1 20. Receipts: Flour 2,600 barrels; wheat 12,000 bushels; corn 13,000 bushels; oats 5,500 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 12,500 bushels; corn 12,000 bushels; oats 3,500 bushels.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Flour is dull and unchanged; Howard street and Western superfine $2 75@3 25; extra $3 50@4 65; family $4 90@5 75. Wheat, Western is lower and inactive; No 2 Western winter red spot and seller January $1 04@1 05; seller February $1 05¼@1 05¾; seller March $1 06¾@1 07; seller May $1 10¼@1 11. Corn, Western is lower and dull; mixed spot 59½@60c; seller February 59¼@60c; seller March 60¾@60¾c; seller May 63c asked; steamer 58c asked. Oats are firm but dull; Western white 44@46c; do mixed 42@43c; Pennsylvania 42@46c. Rye steady at 72@75c. Hay is steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13@15 ℔ ton. Provisions are unchanged and quiet. Mess pork $15 25. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 7@8⅜c. Bacon, shoulders 7⅞c; clear rib sides 9¼c. Hams 13⅝@14¼c. Lard, refined 10c. Butter, Western packed is dull at 10@22c; creamery firm at 30@35c. Eggs are quiet and easier; fresh 31@31c; pickled 20@23c. Petroleum is nominal; refined 9⅛@9⅝c. Coffee is unchanged; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11¼@12⅛c. Sugar unchanged; A soft 7⅝c. Whisky is unchanged at $1 18@1 18¾. Freights to Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton lower at 7-32d; flour is steady at 1s 9d per barrel; grain lower at 3d. Receipts: Flour 2,800 barrels; wheat 30,000 bushels; corn 3,000 bushels; oats 7,000 bushels; rye 2,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 38,000 bushels; corn 1,000 bushels. Sales: Wheat 536,000 bushels; corn 136,000 bushels.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Flour is steady and unchanged; family $4@4 50; high grades $4 87½@5 65. Corn is quiet; white is higher at 62c. Oats are in fair demand but at lower rates; choice 49c. Corn meal is higher and scarce at $2 90. Hay is in fair demand; common $10@12; prime $15@16; choice $17. Pork is steady with a fair demand; old $15 25; new $15 62½. Lard is steady; tierce refined $8 75; keg $9 25. Bulk meats are in good demand; prices irregular; shoulders, packed 6.17½@6.20c; long clear and clear rib sides 7⅜@7⅝c. Bacon, long clear and clear rib sides higher and scarce at 8⅛c. Hams, choice sugar-cured canvased are dull at 12½c. Whisky is steady and unchanged; Western rectified $1 05@1 20. Coffee is steady with a fair demand; Rio cargoes, common to prime 10¼@13¾c. Sugar is dull and lower; common to good common 4⅜@5⅛c; fair to fully fair 5¼@5½c; prime to choice 5¾@6c; yellow clarified 6¾@7c; white clarified 7⅛c; granulated 7⅜c. Molasses is in good demand; centrifugal 17@30c; common 20@22c; fair 25@28c; prime to choice 34@50c. Rice is quiet but firm; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅝@5⅝c. Bran is scarce and firm at $1. Cotton seed oil is dull; prime crude 37c; summer yellow refined 42@43c. Sight exchange on New York $1 ℔ $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills 484½.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—Flour is dull and neglected. Wheat is weaker; No 2 Milwaukee 88½c; seller January 88¼c; seller February 89⅝c; seller March 90⅜c; seller May 96⅜c. Corn is dull; No 2 51½c; rejected 47@48c delivered. Oats are quiet but steady; No 2 32½c. Rye is lower; No 1 58c; No 2 56c. Barley is easier; No 2 spring 59c cash; seller February 58½c; No 3 extra spring 50c bid and 50½c asked. Provisions are lower. Mess pork $14 45 cash and seller January; $14 90 seller May. Lard, prime steam $8 60 cash and seller February; $8 90 seller May. Sweet pickled hams 10@10½c. Live hogs are strong at $5 20@5 75; dressed hogs are firm and unchanged at $6 50@6 75. Butter is quiet; choice creamery 30@32c; others not materially changed. Cheese is quiet with a light demand at 12½@13½c. Eggs are firm at 24@26c. Receipts: Wheat 7,500 bushels; corn 21,000 bushels; oats 24,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 15,000 bushels; corn 1,200 bushels; oats 14,000 bushels.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—Flour is dull and unchanged; family $4 50@4 85; fancy $5@5 40. Wheat is heavy at $1 01. Corn is scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 52c. Oats are stronger at 37@37½c. Rye is easier at 63c. Barley is in fair demand; extra No 3 fall 64c. Pork is quiet at $15@15 25. Lard is heavy at $8 60. Bulk meats are firm and unchanged; shoulders 6¼c; short rib sides 7¾c. Bacon is firm and unchanged; shoulders 7¼c; short rib sides 8⅛c; short clear sides 8⅜c. Whisky is firm at $1 14. Butter is dull and unchanged; Ohio creamery 35c; choice dairy 23c. Linseed oil is steady at 55@56c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Wheat is weak; No 2 red winter 97c. Corn is weak; mixed 47c. Oats are steady; mixed 34c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Cotton is firm; middling 10 11-16@10 13-16c; futures are dull; seller January 10.65c; seller February 10.69c; seller March 10.86c; seller April 11.01c; seller May 11.15c; seller June 11.28c; seller July 11.40c; seller August 11.48c; seller September 11.14c; seller October 10.76c; seller November 10.65c. Future deliveries were quiet after the opening without material change; there was an advance of 3-100@5-100c, and a subsequent decline of 3-100c. At the third call January sold at 10.65c, March 10.87c, April 11 02c and May 11.16c; February was offered at 10.70c, June 11.20c, July 11.41c and August 11.49c. Futures closed dull and steady, January 2-100c, and the balance 1-100c higher than yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Cotton steady; middling 10⅛c; low middling 10¼c; good ordinary 9 11-16c; net receipts 4,600 bales; gross 5,500 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,435 bales; exports coastwise 1,800 bales; sales 7,000 bales; stock 423,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 17.—Cotton is quiet; middling 10⅛c; low middling 10 1-16c; good ordinary 9 9-16c; net receipts 1,400 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 97,530 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—Cotton is steady; middling 10⅛c; receipts 1,185 bales; shipments 2,294 bales; stock 102,173 bales; sales 2,000 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Cotton is steady; middling 10⅛c; sales 600 bales; receipts 600 bales; shipments 1,500 bales; stock 60,400 bales.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—Cotton is strong; middling 10⅛c.

Oil Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—Petroleum is active and excited; trading lively; opened at $1 10¼, broke to $1 09¼ on account of heavy selling, rallied, advanced $1 10¾, and closed firm at $1 10¾. The transactions to-day were the largest on record, aggregating 11,000,000 barrels. The afternoon session was weak; opened firm and higher, but closed a shade lower; the market is panicky. United Pipe-line certificates opened at $1 10¼, advanced to $1 10¾, then broke and closed at $1 08.

BRADFORD, Jan. 17.—Crude oil, the market was weaker; total runs Wednesday 62,154 barrels; total shipments 55,185 barrels; charters 14,921 barrels; clearances 13,204,000 barrels. United Pipe-line certificates opened at $1 10 and closed at $1 07⅞; highest price $1 10⅝, lowest $1 07⅞.

OIL CITY, Jan. 17.—Petroleum, market opened at $1 10¼, highest price $1 10⅝, lowest $1 08, and closed at $1 08; sales 6,957,000 barrels; clearances yesterday 15,070,000 barrels; runs 71,544 barrels; shipments 52,895 barrels; charters 14,921 barrels.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—Petroleum, the market is firmer; standard white 110 deg. test 8⅛c.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 31½c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—With a much better general demand there has been a large increase of sales.

Foreign Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 6 P. M.—Railroad Bonds—Milwaukee and St. Paul 90; Illinois Central 140; Pennsylvania Central 60½; New York Central 114¼; Erie 25¾; do seconds 91⅛; Reading 28⅛. Sugar, off A 21s@21s 3d; Muscovado afloat 18s@18s 6d. Petroleum, spirits 5⅛@6⅛d. Turpentine, spirits 25s 9d. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day £233,000. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £18,000 the past week; proportion of reserve to liabilities 40⅛ ℔ cent.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Rentes 76f 72½c. The weekly statment of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 1,025,000f in gold and 400,000f in silver.

ANTWERP, Jan. 17.—Petroleum 21⅜@21½m.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17, 5 P. M.—Cotton is steady; middling upland 5 15-16d; middling Orleans 6⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 7,250 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17, 3:30 P. M.—Pork, prime Western mess steady at 66s. Beef, prime mess steady at 94s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—CATTLE—The Drovers' Journal bureau reports: Beeves, receipts to-day 2 car-loads; there is no trading in beef cattle; dressed beef is dull and irregular with a light supply of good and prime beef and a liberal offering of common, including 2 car-loads of very common Western stock; city-slaughtered sold at $8@10 50 and Western at $7 50@9.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 7,200 head; market easier with a dull finish; $4 25@6 25 ℔ cwt for poor to good sheep and $5 75@7 25 for lambs; a few picked wethers reached $6 50@6 75 ℔ cwt, and a few extra lambs sold at $7 50.

HOGS—Receipts 4,300 head; live hogs are firmer $5 75@6 50 ℔ cwt.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—HOGS—The Drovers' Journal reports: Receipts 27,000 head; shipments 6,000 head; market opened strong but closed easier; packing $5 30@5 65; packing and shipping $5 70@6 40; light $5 10@5 75; skips $4@5.

CATTLE—Receipts 7,500 head; shipments 2,700 head; market strong; exports $6@6 70; good to choice shipping $5 45@6; common to medium $4 20@5 30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 4,000 head; shipments 2,900 head; market is steady and prices are unchanged; inferior to fair $3@4 ℔ cwt; medium to good $4@4 75; choice to extra $5@5 75.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,800 head; shipments 400 head; good fat cattle are wanted at firm prices; offerings of the above kind are light; poor stuff is dull; exporters $6@6 40; good to choice $5 40@6; common to fair $4 50@5 25; good butcher steers $4 50@5 25; cows and heifers $3 50@4 25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 2,300 head; shipments 1,300 head; market firm for best grades, and prices for such are higher; good to extra $4@5 30; common to fair $2 50@3 50.

HOGS—Market active, strong and higher; light $5 50@5 65; packing $5 60@5 90; butchers to extra $5 75@6 20; receipts 6,700 head; shipments 3,000 head.

Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts 635 head; market steadier; native steers of 1,016 to 1,391 lbs sold at $4 60@6; stockers and feeders $3 75@4 50; cows $3 25@4.

HOGS—Receipts 6,000 head; the market ruled steady but closed weak; lots of 209 to 340 lbs sold at $5 25@6, mainly at $5 60@5 70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 1,100 head; market quiet; native sheep of 100 lbs average sold at $4.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—HOGS—Are firm; common and light $4 40@5 75; packing and butchers $5 50@6 25; receipts 2,000 head; shipments 610 head.

Mad. Alboni and the Whistle.

[*Hamburger Freundenblatt.*]

The celebrated artiste, Marietta Alboni, was noted for her courage and *sangfroid*. The eve of a performance to be given in Triest she was informed of the existence of a plot to hiss her off the stage. Having ascertained the names of her detractors and where they could be found, she donned male attire, her tall, robust figure and short hair assisting to complete the disguise, and went to the cafe where the conspirators held their rendezvous. She found them in full consultation. After listening awhile the artiste addressed the ringleader as follows: "I hear that you intend to play a trick on somebody. I am very fond of a practical joke myself, and should be glad if you would allow me to join you on this occasion." "With pleasure," was the reply. "We intend to hiss an operatic singer off the stage this evening." "Indeed! What has she been guilty of?" "O, nothing; except that, being an Italian, she has sung in Vienna and Munich to German audiences, and we think she ought to receive some slight castigation for with her unpatriotic conduct." "I quite agree you; and now please to tell me what I have to do?" "Take this whistle. At a signal to be given at the conclusion of the air sung by Rosina the noise will begin, in which you have only to join." "I shall do so without fail," replied Alboni, and put the whistle in her pocket. The following evening the house was crowded from floor to ceiling. The opera was "Il Barbiere di Seviglia." The opening airs, sung by Almaviva and Figaro, both favorites of the public, were received with great applause. Then Mme. Alboni, as *Rosina*, appeared on the stage. At the moment when she was about to address her tutor a few of the conspirators began to set up a row without waiting for the signal. The artiste, without showing the slightest concern, advanced to the footlights and, holding up the whistle, which was attached to her neck by a ribbon, said, with a knowing smile: "Gentlemen, are you not a little before your time? I thought we were not to commence whistling until after I had sung the air." There was a death-like stillness. Then suddenly thundering applause, begun by the conspirators themselves, resounded from all parts of the house. Alboni had gained the day; she was called eleven times before the curtain, and received showers of wreaths and bouquets.

Bracelets for Men.

[*New York Journal.*]

A decided innovation in men's fashions is the bracelet. Many men have worn these ornaments in their lives, but they were made of steel. But that bracelets will be worn by men from choice has already been decided by the goddess which makes style for the upper middle classes. The large jewelry firms have met the fashion half way, and have got some splendid styles. Cuffs and coatsleeves will be cut short so that the ornament can be shown to advantage. This new decision makes it easy for ladies to decide what to give their gentlemen friends and relations.

A handsome pair of bracelets can be had for $800, and the recipient will be even better pleased than if he had received his annual slippers. But no lady need limit herself on that account, as higher priced bracelets may be bought.

Elegant Expressions.

[*Philadelphia Call.*]

Boston Girl—"I can now see the comet with my naked eye."

Boston Mamma—"Horrors, child! don't use such an expression. 'Naked eye' sounds so vulgar."

Boston Girl—"But what shall I say, mamma?"

Boston Mamma—"Oh! anything but that; I am sure you can think of some phrase less inelegant."

Boston Girl—"Oh! I have it. 'I can now see the comet with my eye' *sans-culottes*."

COURT CHRONICLES.

No Additional Evidence Introduced in the Forwood Case and the Will Ordered to be Probated.

THE CLAIMS OF CLIENTS.

JULIA ALLEN and Ed Coke were adjudged lunatics in the Circuit Court yesterday.

J. E. HAYNER & Co. sued Lorentz Friederick in the Common Pleas Court yesterday for $100 on a note.

E. B. RANDOLPH as administrator of John Griffith, deceased, filed in equity a petition yesterday praying for a decree empowering him to sell some property belonging to the estate and close up his accounts.

JOSEPH N. SMITH and Emma, his wife, sued W. E. Smith, administrator of L. A. Smith, deceased, and Mrs. Bertha Sanders in the Chancery Court yesterday, praying for a judgment awarding them possession of a leasehold occupied by defendants for the past three years and for $540 rent on same.

THE Forwood will-case came up again in the County Court yesterday, and some short arguments were made by the attorneys. No witnesses were examined, and nothing further was adduced to support the claims of Mrs. Forwood that Mr. Forwood was spirited away. Judge Hoke decided that, in the absence of any tangible testimony against it, the will must be admitted to probate, and it was so ordered. It is now said that the real reason of the motion made by Mrs. Forwood was to ascertain the definite terms of her marriage license.

REITMAN & SCHULTE filed a petition in the Chancery Court yesterday against W. H. and Thomas D. McAlister, in which they stated that they had entered into an agreement with defendants to purchase the timber on a tract of land in McLean county for the sum of $6,500. Of this sum $500 was paid in cash, and the remainder was to be paid when a deed was executed. This, the plaintiffs claim, the defendants were unable to do, wherefore they pray that said agreement be set aside and they be adjudged the $500 paid to defendants and their costs.

IN the damage suit of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Uhrig, in the Court of Common Pleas, versus William and Mamie Richter, the jury returned a verdict yesterday for the plaintiffs. Mrs. Uhrig kept a shop for stamping patterns, on Jefferson street, opposite the Buckingham Theater. Ladies are her principal customers, and the locality, as Mrs. Uhrig claimed in the trial, is one which they do not like to frequent, on account of the large number of gambling and drinking saloons. Plaintiff therefore rented rooms of defendants on Market, between Third and Fourth streets, at $20 per month, and notified all her patrons of the change of location. The contract was made on Nov. 28, 1882, but, after making all arrangements to move, the defendants refused to allow Mrs. Uhrig to enter the house. Plaintiff alleges that she then had to rent her old place at an increased rent of $40 per month, and that by reason os this and loss of patrons she was damaged to the amount of $800, for which sum she accordingly sued. Judge Stites, in his instructions to the jury, directed them to find only for the actual damages, and a verdict of $145 for the plaintiff was returned.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT JAN. 17.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Antle vs. Wiser; assigned to 27th of February. Meddis & Southwick vs. Shea; assigned to 27th of February at defendant's cost. Gardner vs. Courier-Journal Co., &c.; motion to file reply to second paragraph of Canine overruled; by consent said reply to second paragraph of answer of Canine filed. Robinson vs. Singer Manufacturing Co.; agreed order filed. Gardner vs. Courier-Journal Co., &c.; motion by plaintiff for continuance and affidavit filed, and by consent same may be read as a deposition, and motion for continuance overruled. Bence vs. Ullman; motion and grounds for new trial filed and set for Saturday; time given until 26th to file affidavits. Roberts vs. Hall; dismissed settled. M. C. Fullenlove sworn as attorney. Uhrig vs. Richter; jury; S. McPherson appointed official reporter; verdict and judgment for plaintiff for $145. Blake, administratrix, vs. Marion County Distilling Co.; account of reporter allowed.

Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

CITY COURT.—Assault and battery—Noble Claggett and H. A. Henning; dismissed at costs. Keeping disorderly house—Joe Lang, Lillie Birdell, Eliza Allen and Wah Lee; continued till Tuesday. Petty larceny—Chang Kee; continued till Tuesday. Suspected felons—Sam Carter and Sam Durrett; continued till Tuesday. Grand larceny—Joe Griffin; amended to disorderly conduct, and finded $5 and costs. Joe Hopwood; dismissed for want of evidence. Abe Durrett; continued till Tuesday. Drunkenness and disorderly conduct—Henry Dudley; $100 bond for three months. Albert Rogers; $10 fine and $200 bond for sixty days. Disorderly conduct—Wah Lee; continued till Tuesday. Josephine Woodsen, dismissed at cost of prosecuting witness. Ben Shaney and J. R. Long; dismissed at costs. Dolly Jackson; $5 fine.

COURT CALENDAR, JANUARY 18.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Gardner vs. Courier-Journal Company, &c.; Meyer vs. Kellar; Birch vs. Burkhart; Van Culin vs. Boyd, two cases; Hess & Schlieser vs. Barnum, &c.

Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

CHANCERY COURT—*Cases to be called for hearing to-day*—Bean vs. Haffendorfer & Bro.; Jones vs. Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company; Inengst vs. Oakleaf; Armstrong vs. Gibbons; Barrett vs. Belknap; Clerk of Chancery Court vs. Bryant; Lochliter vs. Woodruff; Walker vs. Walker; Crutchfield vs. Means; Mayer vs. Schniedecke; Parker vs. Parker; Blanton, Watson & Co. vs. Feldman; Brodie vs. Grasty; Hunt vs. McPherson; Cavanaugh vs. Straub; Masonic Savings Bank vs. Chamberlin; Straub vs. Leezer; Shane vs. Forsythe; Pfeffer vs. Pfeffer; Raynold vs. Leahy; Lytle vs. Lytle; Murrell, Cabel & Co. vs. Hill; Mayer vs. Miller; Nicholas on petition; Bensinger vs. Miller; Ewell on petition; Jennings vs. Jennings; Mundy vs. Duvall; Nevins vs. Roach; Beatty vs. Beatty; Griffin vs. Griffin; Rosenheim vs. Marx; Welsh vs. Connell; Livingston Coal Company vs. Fleming; Vogt vs. Vogt.

Attest: J. G. WALKER, D. C.

SUPERIOR COURT DECISIONS.

APPEALS.

City of Newport vs. Woods, &c.

Filed Jan. 16, 1884. Appeal from Campbell Chancery Court. Opinion of the court by Judge RICHARDS, overruling motion to dismiss.

Facts relied on as a bar to an appeal which do not appear from the record, should be pleaded by verified answer.

Charles J. Helm for appellant; E. W. Hawkins for appellees.

JURISDICTION OF APPEALS.

Commonwealth vs. Robinson.

Filed Jan. 16, 1884. Appeal from Campbell Chancery Court. Opinion of the court by Judge RICHARDS, striking from docket.

The Superior Court has no jurisdiction of an appeal granted to the Court of Appeals and such an appeal is stricken from the docket.

P. W. Hardin for appellant.

CASES TO WHICH OLD CODE APPLIES.

Ebersole & Glasscock vs. Laytham.

Filed Jan. 16, 1884. Appeal from Lewis Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge BOWDEN, reversing.

The old code regulates further proceedings in civil cases pending at the time the new code was adopted. Therefore, no reply is necessary to an answer filed in a case pending at that time.

Cochran & Son for appellants; Geo. T. Halbert for appellee.

WAIVER OF ATTACHMENT LIEN.

Morton & Co. vs. Allen, &c.

Filed Jan. 16, 1884. Appeal from Louisville Chancery Court. Opinion of the court by Presiding Judge REID, reversing.

An attaching creditor waived his lien by allowing the creditor to take charge of the attached property under an agreement to pay the creditor so much per year, the agreement providing that if any other creditor should undertake to subject the property to his debts, or if the debtor should fail to make any quarterly payment, the agreement was to end and the property was to revert to and rest in the attaching creditor, such an arrangement being fraudulent as to other creditors.

A. C. Rucker for appellant; Geo. B. Eastin for appellee.

Economical Living.

[*Ashland (Ky.) Independent.*]

There is a gentleman in this county who lives on 90 cents a month, or one bushel of wheat. He is an educated, scientific man, and was formerly troubled with dyspepsia, and demonstrated to his satisfaction that wheat unbolted contains all the elements of food necessary to support and build up the animal economy; and since he has adopted it exclusively as his diet, he says he has not been troubled with indigestion, and his mind is clearer and his body stronger than ever before.

Killed by Tobacco.

[*Russellville (Ky.) Herald-Enterprise.*]

Mr. J. W. Dawson, in the Shochoh neighborhood, has had the misfortune to lose the fine Short-horn heifer Lillie Dale, which he bought at the recent sale here. On the night of Dec. 31 the animal swallowed a leaf of tobacco and the next morning she was found dead. Mr. Dawson's fine bull, Byron Abagail, also eat some tobacco at the same time and was made very sick by it, but by timely attention he soon got over it.

CITY FEATURES.

Far better than quinine is Dr. Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Chill Cure. Merely breaking the chill is not sufficient—the cause must be removed Wintersmith's Chill Cure never fails. Sold by all druggists.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.—We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city to the advertisement of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever sold, generally superseding all preparations they come in competition with. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

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CHICAGO, ILL.—*Club Room, 5 Grand Pacific Hotel. Edgar L. Wakeman, Manager.*

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1884.

DISPUTED ACCOUNTS.

The Controversy Between the Government and Col. Crittenden Relative to a Settlement of the Accounts of the Latter.

The entanglement that has existed for a long time between the Department of Justice at Washington and Col. R. H. Crittenden over the settlement of his accounts as United States Marshal is beginning to ripen into a settlement one way or the other. On December 28, 1883, the Government, through District Attorney Thomas, filed two suits in the Circuit Court against Col. Crittenden and his sureties for the recovery of $7,570 on one bond and $2,734 on the other, amounting in all to $10,304. A spirit of friendship for Col. Crittenden caused the court officials to keep the matter quiet until yesterday, when an attorney for the sureties was found investigating the matter. The sureties named in the petition are Ann Mary Coleman, Amelia C. Young, Grandison Pratt and Joshua F. Speed.

The report of the Examiner in the Department of Justice, to whom Col. Crittenden's accounts were referred, is filed in the suits, and sets forth the cases in which the claims of the ex-Marshal were ignored. The first objectionable feature found by the Examiner was the claims allowed by the court in favor of J. M. and G. W. Cooper, special bailiffs, who made fifty or sixty arrests in Whitley county.

Convictions were secured in 90 per cent. of the cases, and it is a matter of some surprise that any question was raised as to the validity of the costs allowed by the court. The Examiner, however, charges that claims amounting to $5,866 in these cases were false and fraudulent. Fault is also found with the system by which prisoners arrested in Southern Kentucky were brought to Louisville, instead of taking them before the Commissioner at Bowling Green. The costs incurred in bringing them to Louisville, over and above what it would cost to take them to Bowling Green, were disallowed. It is said that this system was adopted at the suggestion of District Attorney Wharton, as in most of the cases the prisoners had to be brought to this city anyhow and the stoppage at Bowling Green only increased the expense. In the investigation that was made at Washington all these details were explained, but the authorities were not satisfied, and the suits were brought to recover the amounts paid out by the Marshal.

Col. Crittenden claims the Government really owes him $3,000 yet in cases in which he paid the costs, and that a thorough investigation of the matter will bring him out ahead, instead of behind to the Government. He declined to be interviewed on the subject, stating that he had nothing to say in the matter whatever. The case will be reached during the February term of the court.

Deaths Reported Yesterday.

The following deaths were reported yesterday: White—Mary Elizabeth Huebner, aged 46, hypertrophy; Adelheid Denner, aged 55, marasmus; Martin Baisch, aged 62, hemorrhage; George Eiler, aged 77, Bright's disease; Willie O'Brien, aged 14, small-pox; Elizabeth Fisher, aged 73, asthma; J. D. Davis, aged 9, typhoid fever; Elizrbeth Mullenschlager, aged 73, paralysis. Colored—Daniel Grisby's child, aged 2 days, inanition; Ella Lee's child, still-born; Minnie Magen, aged 25, opium poisoning; Kate White, aged 2, inanition; Prili Reed, premature birth; Julius Woodround, aged 3, tuberculosis; Nancy Tardy, aged 80, old age.

The Ordinance Court.

The Ordinance Court yesterday afternoon was presided over by Judge Thompson, with Capt. Abbott as Prosecuting Attorney. Business was brisk, the twenty-one cases being disposed of in less than twenty minutes, the green grocery cases being continued. Fines were entered against L. C. Gray, unlicensed cattle broker; also against a half-score of unlicensed wagon, buggy and dog-owners. Judge Thompson has decided that every member of a firm of cattle brokers will be required to pay a license.

Polytechnic Society Lecture.

The lecture before the ladies to be given by Dr. Tanner this afternoon at 3 o'clock will be on the subject of food adulterations. The lecture, no doubt, will be fully illustrated, as is the case with all of the lectures given by Dr. Tanner. The adulteration of food has become a regular business of late years, and it is well that facilities are afforded to the heads of families to become acquainted with simple means of testing the most common articles used upon the table. May such lectures meet with great success.

Hosford's Acid Phosphate—Admirable Results in Fevers.

Dr. J. J. Ryan, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I invariably prescribe it in fevers; also in convalescence from wasting and debilitating diseases, with admirable results. I also find it a tonic to an enfeebled condition of the genital organs.

THE ASSESSORS' WAR.

The Allegation That 'Squire Harrison Can't See the City's Books Because He Won't Pay for the Privilege.

THE RECORDS PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The order of Mayor Jacob prohibiting the County Assessor from consulting the books and maps in the City Assessor's office has created much discussion. By many it is regarded as an unwarranted assumption of authority to debar any one from the privilege of consulting public records. This is the light in which the County Assessor regards it. A reporter who called at the office yesterday did not find that gentleman in, but a deputy, Mr. Thomas D. Mullikin, did not hesitate to speak very freely about the matter.

"It is simply an outrage," he remarked. "We would never dream of doing such a thing as that in this office, and they have no right to prevent us from consulting the public records. It is a mistake to suppose that we copy their assessment lists, for 'Squire Harrison has five Deputies at work in the city, besides those in the county. Our work is done as well and as systematically as that of the City Assessor—I am almost tempted to say better. As an evidence of this, look at the way in which the city assessments have been falling off in the last few years. Our assessments of the same property have steadily increased during the same period of time, though at a much lower valuation. All we wanted to see, anyhow, was the list of transfers, though I acknowledge the ordinance was very comprehensive, specifying books, maps and papers. By consulting Dr. Krack's list of transfers an immense amount of work was saved to us, and there is no good reason why we should not be permitted to do so now. We have always helped them whenever we could."

"The real cause of their action," he continued, "is because we would not pay the clerks any longer for the privilege. Mr. Johnson, who held the office before 'Squire Harrison, used to pay Lee Dinkelspiel $75 a year for that privilege. 'Squire Harrison paid him $25 last year, but this time he declined to do so and that is why the kick has been made."

"On what grounds was this money paid," asked the reporter.

"Simply for the privilege of consulting the books. One year Dinkelspiel got up a separate book for Mr. Johnson, but when it was finished it couldn't be used. I don't think Dr. Krack knew anything about this—in fact I am sure that he did not, but it is a fact, nevertheless. This year the 'Squire shut down upon the payment."

The reporter next called to see Mr. Dinkelspiel, and asked him if it was true that he had charged the County Assessor for the privilege of consulting the books?

"Only once," he replied. "I kept a separate book for Mr. Johnson then, and the trouble was worth much more than $75."

"Did you charge 'Squire Harrison last year?"

"He paid me and another clerk $25."

In a further conversation Mr. Dinkelspiel protested that he was not responsible for the Mayor's order, and had had no idea that it would be made. When asked if the County Assessor could get up his work without the aid of their books he could not say, but remarked that the Mayor's action left 'Squire Harrison in a bad fix.

It is a matter of fact that the books and maps are regarded as public property and are consulted every day by outside parties. On one occasion all the maps were copied by an agent for some corporation. In view of this it is thought the County Assessor can not be excluded. It is said the Mayor will veto the ordinance to which reference has been made. A reason assigned for this is that the city's property is valued too high for State taxes in Dr. Krack's office, and the citizens are thus compelled to pay too large a tax when the books are made the basis of the county lists.

WATER GAS IN CHICAGO.

Brilliant and Cheap—What Some Leading Citizens of That City Say About It.

Water gas has just been introduced in Chicago, and as a company which is using the same process has recently been organized here, some extracts from three columns of interviews in the *Inter Ocean* will be read with interest. The *Inter Ocean* first says of the works:

"The works erected are confessedly the largest and best constructed in America, not wanting in the slightest detail, and are a marvel of perfect engineering skill. They stand as a lasting monument to the energy, pluck and genius of the construction company, and will in future years be looked upon as the beacon light from which irradiated the welcome glare of a pure and cheap gas, and the building of which shattered forever the deep-laid schemes of a band of monopolists who endeavored to bind a free people with the shackles of an oppressive extortion."

In introducing the interviews it says:

"The *Inter Ocean*, not satisfied with its own expression of opinion and with a view to gauging the self-declared utterances of prominent business men, detailed a number of its representatives to ascertain the opinion of these gentlemen regarding the luminosity of the gas introduced by the Consumers' Gas, Fuel and Light Company, its practical value as an illuminant, the comparative merits of the old and new gas, and such other expressions as they desired to make relative to the benefits conferred upon the citizens by the new gas company in their laudable desire to furnish gas to the public at a reasonable and liberal price, and the relative attitude of the old and new gas companies with reference to their status as conservators or destroyers of public tranquillity, public expenditures and public happiness. We herewith append a partial list of the gentlemen interviewed, our space being too limited for the insertion of the opinions of all the gentlemen, who, taken at random, with singular unanimity heartily expressed, with determined emphasis, their earnest and honest convictions favorable to the new candidate for public favor and patronage."

We select only a few out of those published.

IRA HOLMES,

the well-known broker, No. 86 Washington street, remarked that he was delighted with the new gas, as one burner gave as much light as three gas burners of the old company. He understood that at present prices a fair profit could be realized by the gas companies on the capital invested. He hailed with pleasure the advent of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel and Light Company, and should use their brilliant gas exclusively. He also said that the new gas does not freeze, which makes it invaluable to all. He had been annoyed by the freezing of the gas in the pipes of the old company connected with his premises. He had never in his experience been bothered with such poor gas as that furnished by the old concern, and in conclusion declared most emphatically that he would not take the old gas for nothing.

MR. WILLIS HOWE,

of the Palmer House, observed that the new illuminant was in every respect a pleasing innovation and as much superior to the old gas as day is to night. The guests of his hostelry had come to him unsolicited, not knowing of the change made in the meters, and had commented favorably upon the brilliancy of the new gas light. In a number of rooms guests were using one burner only, where formerly they had three or four burners lit. The gas was clearer, whiter and of a denser illuminating power. He believed that the thanks of the community should be extended to the Consumers' Gas, Fuel and Light Company for what they had done in bringing gas down to a reasonable figure and for affording the citizens the opportunity of supplying themselves with a better illuminant. The new company were satisfied with a fair interest upon the capital invested; had strangled an odious monopoly, ought to be liberally and earnestly supported and had proven themselves to be in every sense of the word public benefactors. In conclusion he said he was well pleased with the gas and its splendid illuminating power.

CHAPIN & GORE.

Mr. Carter, a member of this noted firm, was plied with pertinent queries regarding the value of the new gas-light. He was much pleased with the new light. It exceeded his expectations. The gas in this restaurant had never emitted so feeble and sickly a glare as at present, and they were anxious to get it out of their premises as soon as the Consumers' Gas Company made the connection with the new service pipe.

D. B. FISK & CO.

Mr. D. B. Fisk, of the famous wholesale millinery establishment, very courteously volunteered the information that the new gas had just been introduced, and, from his slight observation, regarded it as a better and much superior light. Its clearness and whiteness were particularly distinguishable. The new enterprise, he said as far as he could learn, was composed of fair-dealing, reliable gentlemen, and on that account, and also the further fact that they were furnishing a beautiful gas, and had made impossible the continued extortions of a selfish monopoly, that the Consumers' Gas Company had his warm encouragement.

S. W. ALLERTON,

of the firm of J. T. Lester & Co., Chamber of Commerce, and one of our leading citizens, did not desire to be interviewed. When informed that the *Inter Ocean* desired an expression of opinion relative to his experience with the new gas, he good-naturedly responded to the interviewer that when the interests of the public were to be enhanced by a public enterprise he, as a citizen, felt in duty bound to extend his individual encouragement and support. The new light placed in his mansion had evoked naught but praise from the members of his family, and also from visitors; it was a clear, beautiful white light. He required the use of only one-half of the burners used formerly.

AT THE MATSON HOUSE.

Messrs. Munger Bros., of the Matson House, manifested much enthusiasm in dilating upon the merits of the new light. They said it was all that it claimed to be, and certainly exceedingly satisfactory. Mr. L. J. Gage, the Vice President of the First National Bank, has been in the hotel and declared the new light a wonderful improvement.

MR. WARREN LELAND,

the urbane and courteous host of the famous Leland Hotel, gave his views, which are herewith presented. He proceeded to make a comparison regarding the new light and the old flicker, saying the old coal gas was a yellow glare, very trying to the eyes, smoky and objectionable, while the new water gas was very white, clear and had greater candle power and brilliancy. He claimed it to be brighter and better, and desirable as a perfect illuminant. The citizens must rely upon the new organization for pure, brilliant gas. He was satisfied that reliance would never be abused.

J. B. HOXIE,

one of the enterprising and wealthy citizens of Chicago, was interviewed in his palatial mansion. He arose reluctantly from an afternoon siesta and graciously submitted to the wiles of the reportorial fiend. As far as his observations extended, he was satisfied that the new gas was a better illuminant by 200 per cent. than the old production. The success of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel and Light Company was now an established fact exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its projectors and stockholders. The enterprise was the most beneficial to public interests ever started in Chicago, and he was glad that the public had demonstrated its unchangeable opposition to old-fogyism by warmly supporting the new company.

R. P. MOULTON,

prominently identified with Chicago interests, and of the firm of Reyburn & Hunter, said that the new light was a welcome and friendly addition to his household. He was fully conversant with its superior luminosity, having observed its workings in over sixty cities of America. In New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore it had obtained the unstinted commendation of the citizens because of its phenomenal brilliancy and great candle power. The finest print could be read by the use of this light without blurring the eye. The use of the old yellow forky flicker dazed the eye and made reading unpleasant and undesirable.

MR. KINSLEY,

the noted restaurateur and caterer, responded to the questions propounded. He remarked that he noticed a perceptible difference of from 30 to 40 per cent. in favor of the new light. The gas was beyond question the finest and best ever used in his restaurant.

MAHLER & GALES,

on South Clark street, were asked for their opinion; as usual they confirmed what had been said by other citizens; the new gas gave splendid satisfaction, and was a welcome relief.

W. S. EDEN,

the gentlemanly proprietor of the Palmer House and Tremont Hotel tonsorial and bathing palaces, accorded a prompt reply to the interviewer's inquisitiveness. He observed that one burner in the Tremont House had given as much light as three burners of the old company. The new gold ornamentations and frescoing of his parlors in the Palmer House had been discolored by the coal gas of the old company in nineteen days, and it would prove a costly expenditure if he were obliged to use the yellow, smoky light that has disappeared from his establishment forever, thanks to the new company.

Mr. Gilman, of the Woodruff House, corner Twenty-first street and Wabash avenue, observed that the new gas is all that has been promised for it. He expressed gratification with the light, which, he said, was clear, steady, white, and soft to the eye. He used only one burner in the house where he had formerly used two, a saving of 100 per cent. in his monthly bills. He had contemplated placing electric lights in his dining-room and other parts of the house previous to obtaining the new gas, but that was not necessary now, as the new light was a splendid illuminant, and gave him and his guests unbounded satisfaction.

THE PRICE.

In bringing this article to a close, it may be of sufficient interest to the public to state that the price of gas of the new company is $1 25 per 1,000 feet.

THE HEALTH OFFICE.

Dr. Galt Thinks he Has Been Unjustly Blamed in the Matter of Small-pox Visitors.

The frequent appearance of tramps and others afflicted with small-pox at Central Station has created several panics and led to a great deal of censure upon Dr. Galt, the Health Officer.

"I wish," said the doctor to a reporter yesterday, "that these people would quit blaming me for a matter which I can't possibly help. I am not gifted with omniscience, and can't tell at what hour some negro may be kicked out of a house or put off a steamboat because he has been discovered to be afflicted with small-pox. If I did know just when these things were going to happen, I would have a wagon in readiness to carry them to the Pest-house. Such people almost invariably come direct to the Health Office, as they imagine it necessary to do so before they can get a permit to go to the Pest-house. You can't teach them any better, as they are not the class who read the newspapers. The only thing which can be remedied is the silly way some doctors have of doing when they are uncertain as to whether a patient has the small-pox or not. In such cases they frequently send them here, but I can't help such stupidity. Then, again, when a patient does come here, all that I can do is to telephone to the Pest-house for a wagon in which to haul him away. I couldn't do any more if I were down at the door ready to meet each man as he comes in. I don't mind a little grumbling, but this thing of jumping on me in the papers every day for something for which I am not to blame, is out of the question. If the policemen and others in the basement who are making such complaints will tell me some plan to prevent these visits of small-pox patients, I will gladly put it into practice. If they are able to devise a plan it is more than I am."

The City Educators.

The Louisville Educational Association will meet at the Female High School building Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following is the programme of exercises:

1. Opening exercises.
2. Songs—(a) Holy! Holy! (b) Hail to the Chief; (c) March of the Men of Harlech—Pupils of the Seventh-ward School.
3. Lecture—How to Ventilate—Dr. J. N. McCormack.
4. Contralto Solo—Miss Maggie Sweeney.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Section lessons.

Grades I. and II., Room 9—Rocks—Mr. Wm. J. Davis.
Grade III., Room 5—Grammar—Mr. Hiram Roberts.
Grade IV., Room 6—Geography—Discussion.
Grade V., Room 3—Geography—Discussion.
Grade VI., Room 10—Arithmetic—Discussion.
Grade VII., Room 8—Writing—Discussion.
Grade VIII., Room 2—Arithmetic—Miss Lois Bligh.

Whence Comes the Name

of Sozodont! It is derived from two Greek words, signifying "to preserve the teeth;" and it deserves its title, for there is no preparation which will do this more rapidly, surely and pleasantly. The consumption of Sozodont is immense.

LOUISVILLE'S CLAIM.

The Metropolis of the Banner Democratic State Wants the National Convention Which is to Name the Next President.

THE FIRST STEP TAKEN.

Last night a meeting of prominent Democrats was held in the Mayor's office to take steps toward securing the next National Democratic Convention for this city. Among those present were Gen. John Echols, Judge T. L. Burnett, Judge J. G. Simrall, Thomas H. Sherley, J. B. Bangs, Col. Phil. Judge, Judge R. H. Thompson, B. DuPont, Judge W. B. Hoke, Chas. S. Pettit, Col. Thos. W. Bullitt, Judge A. P. Humphrey, C. S. Snead, Jas. Fetter, O. W. Thomas and John W. Green.

On motion of Mr. Sherley, Judge Burnett was called to the chair, and Mr. Fetter elected Secretary.

Judge Burnett spoke briefly as to the object of the meeting and the work to be done.

Mr. Sherley said he understood that J. Stoddard Johnston, the Chairman, was to call a meeting of the State Central Committee, but he had not done so as yet. The time was near at hand for them to work, and they had every assurance of success.

Col. Bullitt asked what provision could be made for the entertaining of delegates and visitors.

Mr. Sherley replied that the Exposition building furnished a hall which was unsurpassed in this country. With comparatively little expense it could be fitted up so as to accommodate at least 6,000 spectators, besides the delegates. It could be arranged so that the delegations from each State could have a separate room for consultation. As to the hotel accommodations, there could be no question about their being sufficient.

Judge Hoke stated that the National Committee would allow each city to present its claims, and state as to how it could provide for the entertainment of the delegates. All the facilities would be considered, and the committee would then make its selection.

Mr. Sherley said that he had made a rough estimate, and did not think it would cost over $6,000 to get everything up in first-class style.

Mr. Thomas stated that they should send a good committee to Washington to represent them.

Mr. Shirley offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the National Democratic Committee be requested to hold the next National Convention in Louisville.

Judge Hoke then moved that a committee of three be appointed to select a committee of fifteen to go to Washington and represent Louisville before the committee.

The motion was carried, and Judge Burnett appointed the committee as follows: Judge Hoke, Chales S. Pettit and J. B. Bangs.

Mr. Sherley moved the appointment of a Finance Committee, consisting of five gentlemen. The motion prevailed and the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Thomas, Sherley, Green, Judge and Fetter.

Judge Humphrey moved that J. Stoddard Johnston, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee; Thos. H. Sherley, Chairman of the Committee of this Congressional District; John G. Roach, Chairman of the City Committee, and Mayor Jacob and Hon. Henry Watterson be added to the Committee of Fifteen. The motion was carried.

Col. Bullitt moved that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Chairman of the Democratic caucus in the Legislature, with the request that all possible aid be rendered. The motion was carried.

On motion of Judge Humphrey, it was ordered that the Secretary of the meeting write a letter to every member of the National Committee, informing them of the action that had been taken.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening, January 23, at 7:30 o'clock.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

George Orr Gets His Bride After Trouble in Raising Money to Pay For the License.

George Orr and Mamie Reddington were married yesterday afternoon by 'Squire McCann. On Wednesday, Orr and his intended bride applied at the County Clerk's office for a marriage license. The necessary papers were made out, but when it came to paying, Orr discovered that he did not have money enough to settle. He requested the clerk to lay the license aside, however, and he would call again and get it. Accordingly, yesterday he put in an appearance, and paying the fee wended his way to 'Squire McCann's office, where the young lady was in waiting for him, and they were married.

ED. WILLIAMS' BOARD BILL.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a rather curious case was tried in 'Squire McCann's court. The plaintiff in the action was Mrs. Mattie Steele, who sued Edward Williams for $25 due on a board bill. When the woman was put on the stand a very laughable story was elicited. It appears that she has a daughter, of a marriageable age, whom she was anxious to get off her hands, and did not care much who came along and took her. Williams was aware of this failing of the old lady's and took advantage of her. He got arrested for some offense one night, and, being unable to pay his fine next morning, was sent to the Work-house. He sent word to Mrs. Steele that if she would get him out he would marry her daughter, and this she consented to do. By hard work she managed to scrape enough money together to pay his fine, and he was released. He then went to the house and took up his quarters. A few weeks rolled by, and as Williams showed no signs of fulfilling his promise to marry the girl, Mrs. Steele reminded him of it, and urged that the ceremony be performed at once. Williams managed to put it off on one pretense or another until two months had passed. At the end of that time he bundled up what few effects he had, and one night folded his tent and quietly stole away. When Mrs. Steele discovered his faithlessness she was very indignant, and began looking for a way to get even. She at length determined to sue him for two months' board, and accordingly a suit was entered. Williams stated when he was put on the stand that he had gone to her house by invitation and had never agreed to pay her any money, and had not been asked to do so. The suit was dismissed.

Trinity Church Concert.

The audience that was present at the entertainment given for the benefit of the organ fund of the Trinity P. E. church last evening was a large and appreciative one. The programme consisted of selections from popular operas and recitations. The opening piece was a piano solo by Miss Lydia Hargrave. This was followed by recitations by Mr. George Monserrat and Miss Lilly Stansbury that were rendered most acceptably. Miss Hattie Elliott's singing of "We Wandered by the Mountain side" gained for her a merited encore.

The violin solo, by Mr. Saul Marcosson, was pleasingly given, as was the cornet solo, by Prof. Eichhorn. Bishop's "Echo Song" was sung by Miss Pauline Rothschild, and received an encore, as did a selection from "Attila," by Miss Elliott, Messrs. Pilcher and Williams. A tenor solo, from "Martha," was sung by Mr. Pilcher, and the excellent entertainment closed with the duet, from "Rigoletto," by Miss Elliott and Mr. L. A. Williams.

Bank Officers Elected.

The stockholders of the Falls City Bank elected the following Directors: L. L. Warren, John T. Moore, Dennis Long, P. Meguiar, J. W. E. Bayly, H. C. Warren, N. Bloom. Mr. L. L. Warren, who has been President since the bank was established, was unanimously re-elected, but declined on account of feeble health. Mr. John T. Moore was then elected President and Mr. Dennis Long Vice President.

For Foreign Consumption.

[Franklin (Ky.) Favorite.]

Mr. Wright, of the vicinity of Mitchell, has a sow that recently gave birth to a litter of twenty-seven pigs, twenty-six of which are living and doing well. If this be correct, who can equal it in a similar report?

NEW ALBANY.

MR. W. S. CULBERTSON is able to be out after a severe spell of sickness.

THE large doll at Mr. George Goodbub's confectionery was won by ticket No. 203.

REGULAR services are still being held every night at the First Presbyterian church.

MR. ED. WEIDMAN has taken charge of the Turf Exchange. Maj. Blunk will soon retire and resume railroading in the South.

JACOB CRECELIUS has been taken to the Prison North by Marshal Payton. He will get out in a year and nine months if he behaves well.

IDA AND EDWARD MEYERS, the twin children of Sheriff Meyers, celebrated their twelfth anniversary yesterday by giving a pleasant party to their little friends.

THE ladies of the Maennerchor Society gave a leap-year party last night, at their hall on Market street, which was largely attended. The ladies conducted the male members to and from the hall.

PITTSBURGH coal is selling at 12 and 14 cents per bushel, but it is liable to go up higher if the river continues closed. Indiana coal is selling for 10 and 11 cents. A few years ago a season like this would bring coal up to 25 cents, but the Air-line competition has kept prices down.

A FAIR audience was present last night at the Opera-house on the occasion of the appearance of Mrs. Eva Kirtland in her readings and recitations. Mrs. Kirtland was assisted by Miss Van Ness and Miss Alice Copeland. The renditions were highly creditable to those who took part.

MRS. HENRIETTA MOODY, wife of Capt. F. B. Moody, died suddenly at her home, Elm and Bank streets, yesterday morning after an illness of long standing. Though Mrs. Moody has been ill for a long time, her death was not expected so suddenly. Mrs. Moody was a native of New Albany, and in her death many loving friends will mourn the loss of an amiable Christian woman. The time of her funeral has not been announced.

CAPT. JOHN B. FORD is still in the city a guest of the Central. He will return to his home near Pittsburgh next week. Capt. Ford says he has one of the largest glass works in the country, and runs his furnaces entirely with natural gas supplied by wells near his place. His sons, Edward and Emory Ford, are managers of the works, and the institution is paying splendidly. Capt. Ford thinks he will remain permanently in his present location.

SENATOR VOORHEES has introduced a bill in Congress to provide for the construction of a public building at New Albany for the use of the United States District and Circuit courts, the internal Revenue service and the post-office; the plans and estimates for said building having first been prepared, examined and approved, as required by Section 3,734 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, upon calculations and specifications that will insure the completion of the building at a cost not to exceed the sum of $100,000.

THE Indianapolis *Times* of yesterday says: "The final change of name of 'Asbury University' to 'DePauw University' is to take place to-night with appropriate ceremonies. This change is made in honor of the munificence of Mr. DePauw, who made a present donation of about $250,000 and a future one that will reach a million. This change of name was not of Mr. DePauw's seeking, but was over his protest; but it is a worthy honor to a worthy man. To-day Mr. DePauw is the greatest philanthropist of Indiana, always using his great wealth to do some good."

JEFFERSONVILLE.

MRS. M. HUBBS is now editress and proprietor of the Madison *Daily Star*.

THE ferryboats will probably be able to resume their regular trips to-day.

CAPT. JOHN W. LINK, of Madison, is in the city to attend the funeral of Mrs. Rube.

THE remains of the late Mrs. Neely were placed in a vault at the Walnut Hill cemetery yesterday.

MR. HERMAN RAVE, city editor of the *News*, while out coasting, sustained a severe fracture of the right ankle.

MR. AUGUST SCHLAMM, administrator of the estate of Baumberger, has submitted his final report in the Circuit Court.

THE Ladies' Benevolent Society will hold a meeting this afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. M. V. McCann, Market street.

THE report that there was a case of small-pox at the residence of Dr. Henning, on Spring street, is without any foundation in fact.

MRS. LIZZIE RUBE, daughter of Mrs. Mary Sittell, died at her home in Terre Haute on Wednesday. Her funeral will take place to-day from the residence of her mother, on Market street.

ON February 3 Mr. B. F. Underwood, the well-known Liberal lecturer, will lecture in Louisville, at the German Gymnasium Hall, Jefferson street. Mr. R. Dailey, of this city, will furnish parties with tickets.

THE case of the State against Gottlieb Wagner, for the killing of Conrad Kraft, will be called in the Circuit Court to-day. Another attempted murder case against Jos. Byes will also be called. The Gibbs murder case will be called on the 28th inst.

MR. DAVID LUTZ, aged seventy-six years, a well-known citizen of Charlestown township, and for sixty years a resident of this county, died at his home early yesterday morning. Mr. Lutz was a wealthy farmer, and had an extensive acquaintance all over Clark county. He was a life-long Democrat. The funeral will take place to-day.

THE Madison *Star* says: Mrs. E. Tucker, with her daughter, Mrs. Easum, nee Miss Lily Tucker, formerly of Jeffersonville, Ind., has returned from Colorado, and is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. F. M. Swope. Mr. Easum, who is still in the mines, will close up his business there, after which he will probably go into business in Madison.

IN the Circuit Court yesterday the hearing of the case of the State of Indiana against John Roark for murder was resumed, and Mr. John L. Ingram, Assistant Prosecutor, opened the case in an argument of nearly an hour, in which he particularly referred to the fact that the evidence in part for the defense was manufactured; that the character of Roark was bad, and that the witnesses who swore as to his good character were generally hard cases themselves. Col. Thomas J. Fullenlove followed for the defense, and contended that his client ought to go free because the evidence was conclusive that Luck and not Roark did the killing. Jonas G. Howard argued for three hours on behalf of his client, and made the point that the killing was done in self-defense, even if Roark was a party to it. Mr. Frank B. Burke closed for the State in an hour's speech, and having given the case great attention, made a splendid appeal on behalf of the State. The jury was then instructed by Judge Ferguson, and Mr. Howard objected to several paragraphs in the instructions. The case was given to the jury at 6 o'clock last night, and up to a late hour a verdict had not been returned by the jury. It is the impression that the verdict will be a four or five years' sentence.

The Y. M. C. A. Anniversary.

The ninth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Library Hall next Sunday night, January 20. The following is the programme, so far as it has been arranged. Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., will preside:

Anthem (music under the direction of D. McPherson).
Hymn, "Come, Holy Spirit."
Prayer, by Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D.
Scripture lesson.
Hymn.
President's summary of the year's work, by W. P. McDowell, Esq.
Address, by Thomas K. Cree, Secretary of the International Committee, of New York.
Solo.
Address, by John V. Farwell, Esq., of Chicago.
Hymn.
Prayer.
Doxology.
Benediction.

Most of the central churches will suspend their evening services on account of the anniversary.



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THE PENDU LIGHT.

It Saves Gas, Eyesight, Health and Decorations.

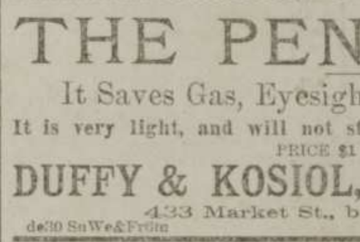
It is very light, and will not strain the lightest Chandelier or Bracket

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MEDICAL.

S.S.S.

CAUTION.

Swift's Specific is entirely a vegetable preparation, and should not be confounded with the various substitutes, imitations, non-secret humbugs, "Succus Alterans," etc., etc., which are now being manufactured by various persons. None of these contain a single article which enters into the composition of S. S. S. There is only one Swift's Specific, and there is nothing in the world like it. To prevent disaster and disappointment, be sure to get the genuine.

Swift's Specific is a complete antidote to Blood Taint, Blood Poison, Malarial Poison and Skin Humor. J. DICKSON SMITH, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

I have had remarkable success with Swift's Specific in the treatment of Blood and Skin Diseases and in Female Diseases. I took it myself for Carbuncles with happy effect.
D. O. C. HEERY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

I used Swift's Specific on my little daughter, who was afflicted with some Blood Poison which had resisted all sorts of treatment. The Specific relieved her permanently, and I shall use it in my practice.
W. E. BRONTE, M. D., Cypress Ridge, Ark.

In 1880 I came from the North to take charge of the gas works in Rome, as superintendent, and after the overflow, which occurred in the spring following, I was very much exposed to malarial poison, and in 1882 found my blood so contaminated with the poison that I was forced to give up business. I was treated by the physicians without relief. My trouble finally determined in an abscess of the liver, and nearly every one (myself included) thought I was doomed to die within a few days. In this condition I was advised by a friend to take Swift's Specific, and I took it just as a drowning man would catch at a straw, but as soon as my system got under the influence of the remedy the abscess came to a point and burst, passing off without pain. In fifteen days after this I was up at my work, and have since enjoyed excellent health.

Every sufferer from malarial poison should take Swift's Specific. C. G. SPENCER,
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—OR—
HOUSEKEEPERS' SCALE.



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Courier-Journal Company, Louisville, Ky.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 14, 1884.

THE Louisville Gas Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 17th inst. W. P. LEE, Treasurer.

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SYPHILIS, the direst affliction of mankind, and unless thoroughly cured, entails untold evils on man, woman, and the offspring yet unborn, is arrested in its baleful extension, positively cured, and the poison entirely eradicated from the system.

GONORRHEA, cured in from two to five days.

GLEET AND STRICTURE, however obstinate and complicated, permanently cured.

CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, and other unpleasant symptoms, successfully treated by a treatment mild and pleasant, yet so effective that it cures the worst cases, though the bones of the nose have become affected.

SKIN DISEASES, treated with eminent success.

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SPERMATORRHEA AND IMPOTENCY, the result of self-abuse and sexual excesses, causing Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Debility, Dizziness, Dimness of sight, Indigestion, Defective Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society and loss of Sexual Power, rendering Marriage improper and unhappy, positively cured in half the time usually required. The treatment does not interfere with business, nor expose the patient. Charges reasonable and CURES GUARANTEED. Consultation and correspondence confidential.

Office Hours:—8 A. M. to 1 P. M.; from 2:30 to 6 and from 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays 9 to 10:30 A. M.

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Tonic Syrup
—OR—
CHILL CURE
THE BEST.

It Cures Every Form of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

The Chill When Broken, Does Not Return.

THE reason of its superiority over Quinine and other remedies. In this disease there is always more or less derangement of the Liver, and often of the digestive organs. The remedies usually given have reference only to preventing the paroxysm or breaking the chill, without regard to the condition the system may be left in after the chills have been removed; whereas the mere breaking of the chill is but a small part of what is required to perfect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the Liver and the Stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills will be the probable result. The true reason, therefore, why the relapses of Chills and Fever are so frequent is because they have never been more than half cured; that is, the causes which first produced the disease have never been removed. A proper use of WINTERSMITH'S TONIC never fails to cure the most obstinate cases of Fever and Ague.

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